

AI Needs-Based Configurator Implemented in Java

By

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Submitted to the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degrees of
Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
and

Master of Engineering in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
at the

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May, 1998

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Abstract

This thesis describes the Java implementation and future extensions of a sales recommendation generator. The engine consists of truck knowledge databases, expert engines, an Internet GUI and is extended with user specific "consultative selling" behavior. The later half of the thesis describes possible extensions for future research. These extensions utilize the existing Java code-base to produce higher recommendation quality, higher user acceptance, and new product generation.

Thesis Supervisor: Glen L. Urban

Title: Dean, MIT Sloan

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1. Thesis Introduction

This thesis describes the Java implementation and future extensions of a sales recommendation generator. This needs-based expert advisor is part of the Trucktown Java Internet program. It is created for the MIT Sloan Trust Based Marketing Project and sponsored by General Motors & IMUP. It consists of truck knowledge databases, expert engines, an Internet GUI and is extended with user specific "consultative selling" behavior. The expert advisor involves the implementation of a personable human GUI with underlying intelligence in the form of an updating Bayesian probabilistic network, market segmentation filtering, and truck utility analysis. The later half of the thesis describes possible extensions for future research. These extensions utilize the existing Java code-base to produce higher recommendation quality, higher user acceptance, and new product generation.

2. Thesis Goals and Summary

2.1 Goals of this Research

1. Develop analytic structure and GUI for the expert advisor, exploring the commercial context of a recommendation generator.
2. Extend the recommendation engine to include “consultative selling” behavior.
3. Evaluate the methodology involved in the Java Internet implementation of this knowledge-based system.
4. Explore possible extensions and alternative courses of development for further research.

2.2 Summary

The greater Trucktown Internet Site environment is designed to research how to develop users' trust, customer relationship and business loyalty. As part of this "Trucktown experience", the user is led by a trustworthy guide to a human expert advisor. This advisor is the GUI for the needs-based configuration engine. The advisor builds the customer relationship while collecting information to be used in the sale of the recommended trucks.

The underlying logic of the expert system is abstracted into several expert objects working in collaboration with each other. These experts are abstracted into a De-Correlation Expert, Utility Analysis Expert, Bayesian Expert, and Market Segmentation Expert.

The system implements the concept of recommendation explanation, or "consultative selling" behavior. It is implemented by correlating sales features and problems with user specific actions and responses. The purpose is to relate the underlying logic to the user in

an understandable dialog and help the marketing expert catch otherwise non-obvious logic problems.

The Java Internet issues investigated are problems specific to an Internet client-side multimedia environment. These programming issues encompass two main topics:

1. Implementation of the expert GUI
2. Implementation of the underlying logic and how it is abstracted and manipulated.

The research conclusion is that the Java environment was found to be excellent for managing knowledge based manipulation but still poor for client side GUI manipulation.

There are four main ways the expert system research can be extended:

1. Improve recommendation quality
 - a. Real expert evaluation and refinement of questions and truck data
 - b. Benchmark quality with real and simulated users
 - c. Utilize more sophisticated algorithms such as an Inconsistency Expert
2. Use the expert system for new product development
3. Further integrate the recommendation engine with the sales process
 - a. Improve the GUI
 - b. More dynamic customization of sales process, extending the Consultative Sales Expert
 - c. Integrate with an underlying specification-based configuration engine
4. Generalize the engine to sell other products

3. General Implementation of the Expert System

This expert system is part of a more general study created for the MIT Sloan Trust Based Marketing Project. One of the major goals of this study is to create a trusting environment. As part of this environment, the customer uses a human advisor GUI interface to filter information and product recommendations for the user. The underlying logic is a collection of expert algorithms taking the information to produce user specific recommendations and explanations.

3.1.1 Trucktown Main Environment

The main Trucktown environment was created to test consumer trust in a general marketing study. The user navigates a main map with the optional help of a cartoon guide. Hot spots (or links) on the main map trigger the creation and showing of a module. The Expert/Advisor Object is one such module. The main environment provides general services such as image retrieval. The main environment also keeps user information and history.

3.1.2 Trucktown Functionality

Trucktown is a navigation concept meant to allow more freedom and more closely resemble the traditional buying experience. An owl guide directs the user to places of interest. The user can click to visit any of the three experts and visit the showroom. The showroom module knows about the conversation with the last expert, displays the highest ranked trucks and provides information regarding those truck recommendations.

The guide (implemented as an owl) is aware of which modules the user has visited and will direct the dialog and user choices according to previous user navigation. For example, if the user attempts to go to the showroom without having completed a visit with an expert, the owl will suggest another visit to an expert instead of going to the showroom.

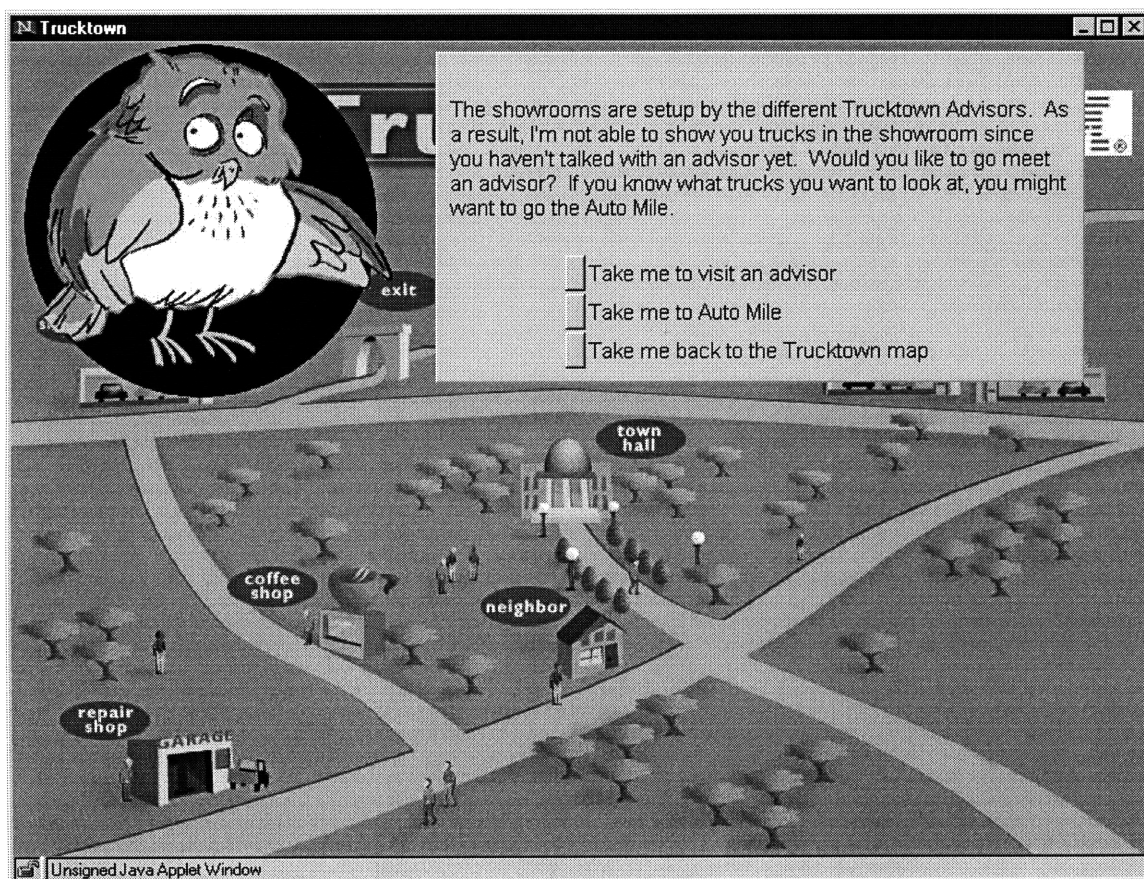


Figure 1. Main Trucktown Map with Owl Guide

3.1.3 Trucktown High Level Architecture

The general Trucktown architecture is object oriented. All modules are distinct objects with Inter-module communication occurring through the Session Module object. Modules are not allowed to communicate directly with each. Instead, they communicate exclusively through a Trucktown Frame Interface. This abstraction barrier allows for an extremely smooth integration process with multiple independent programmers working on separate modules and tasks.

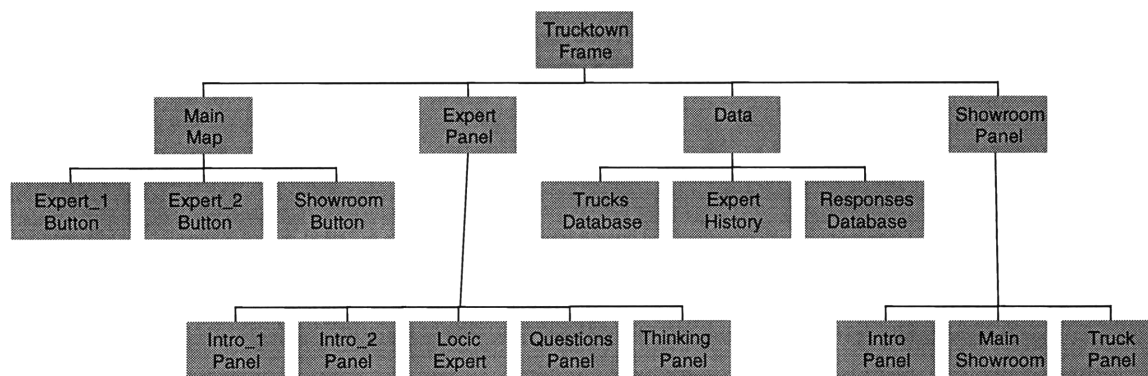


Figure 2. Trucktown Object Diagram

There are three instantiations of the Expert Panel object. Upon construction, these Expert Panels are passed a variable to invoke separate GUIs. The corresponding “Top Layer Response Database” for each expert is stored in “data” (an instantiation of SessionModal). The responsesDB (the user response database from the expert package) is also stored in “data”. The experts can communicate their recommendations to the showroom through “data” as well. In practice, the responsesDB is passed to the showroom through “data” and a private Logic Expert is instantiated to produce recommendations. This private instantiation ensures that there will be a current recommendation set. This methodology is more robust and easier to maintain due to their being less intermediate states and no requirements for intermediate calculations. All intermediate recommendations are **re-calculated every time**.

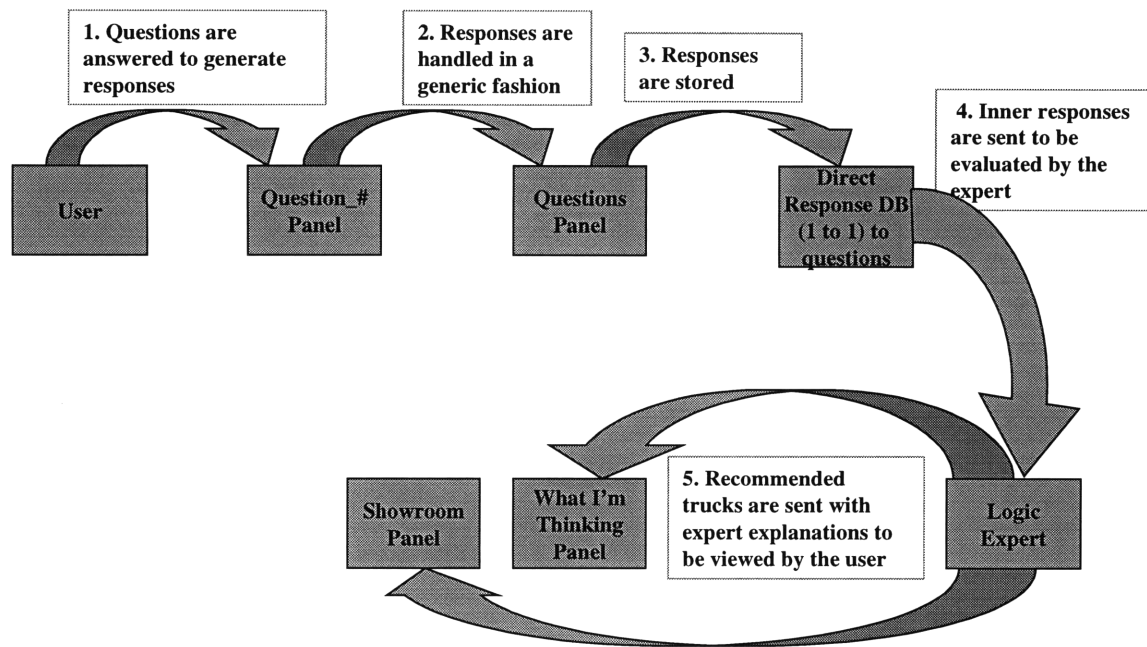


Figure 3. General Data Flow Diagram

A more complete description of the Trucktown architecture and implementation can be found in Andy Tian's 1998 Computer Science Master's thesis.

3.2.1 Expert GUI

There are three expert modules in Trucktown that a user can visit from the main Trucktown map: A garage mechanic, magazine editor, and neighbor. For this version of Trucktown, the entire underlying logic and question dialog is identical with all the experts. The differences between them are the dialog of in the introduction & exit screens, the background images depicting the experts, and the order of the questions.

The interface of the expert advisor is a human that asks a series of questions consisting of multiple choice questions, sliders, and chip allocations. The advisor GUI is as realistic as possible, asking the questions through carefully chosen dialog. The advisor emulates a human being to invoke trust and increase the probability that the advice given is taken by the user.

3.2.2 Expert GUI Functionality

The Trucktown interface contains three different experts. Each expert contains the same basic questions but vary in introductory dialog. These experts ranked highest for trust in the latest GM truck owner survey. The three experts in this version are:

- The Mechanic
- The Editor of Consumer Reports-like magazine
- Neighbor/Friend - Person who has owned many trucks



Figure 4. Experts recommended by the Owl

Appendix C contains the exact wording of the expert questions.

3.2.3 Expert GUI High Level Architecture

A strategy of re-instantiating panels was used to simplify the logic of the expert and aid in the correct implementation of navigational logic. This strategy of not keeping objects forces the panels to not have to "remember" what state every expert panel is in. Creating panels from scratch every time can cause "flashing", a light artifact that flashes across the screen between panels. This visual drawback is not very noticeable and may even be preferred as a source of visual user feedback, causing the user to be aware that they are in a new state.

The state of the user is instead stored in an expert-specific session-history object. It is stored in the SessionModel and is used to reconstruct the state of the user every time a new Panel is instantiated. This abstraction allows for any future change in the user interface.

The different experts were created only after a generic expert was tested. The Expert was copied as three different classes, MechanicExpert, NeighborExpert, and EditorExpert. Each one of these expert classes had within them the same classes found in the hierarchy diagram shown above. The experts are allowed to migrate away from each other in functionality. The users direct responses to each expert are stored in their consecutive "Top Layer Response Database". This expert specific database is translated down to the ResponsesDB (only one instance of this) every time the user enters a new expert module by using the "Direct Response expert".

Expert Questions

The questions posed to the user are shown in a series of screens implemented as separate panels. Each panel has anywhere from one to several questions. When the user goes to the next question panel, any questions that they answer is recorded in the "top layer response database", found in the SessionModel. In this version of the question logic,

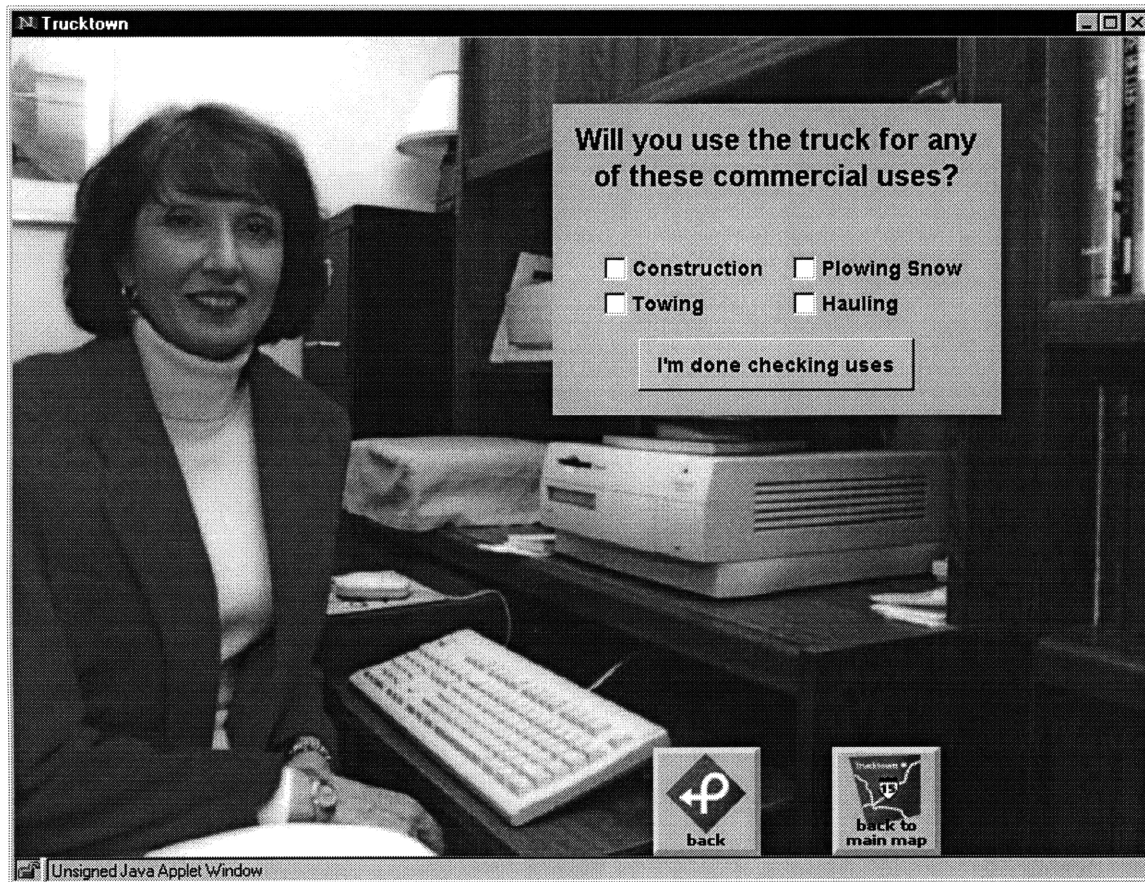


Figure 5. Friendly Human Expert GUI

these panels are shown in the same order regardless of how the user responds to the questions. The user continues through the question panels until the pool of questions is exhausted. The user may press the "previous question" button to flip back though the questions to change how they responded. The user may leave the questionnaire at any time.

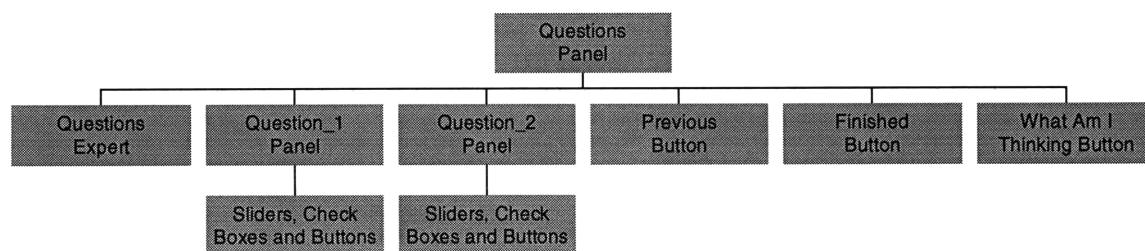


Figure 6. Expert Questionnaire Class Hierarchy

A question expert controls the order in which questions are posed to the user. This expert is currently very simple in that it simply has a preset order for each expert. In future versions of the expert, this functionality can be extended to first ask the questions that will have the most “impact”. This will be discussed later in the “Future Extensions” section.

note: In future versions, it is advisable to abstract the content of the experts from the GUI collection engine. Abstracting expert specific information is more flexible than the current implementation. It should not be difficult to replace the current switch routines with calls to an expertGUI object that is passed to the GUI engine.

3.3.1 Expert Logic

The Logic Expert object contains all of the functionality of this knowledge-based system.

Its **input** consists of:

1. User responses
2. Truck Recommendation Set
3. Knowledge Databases
 - a. Question Correlation Database
 - b. Truck Utility Databases
 - c. User Historical Response Database
 - d. User Market Segment Database
 - e. Sales Explanation Database

The logic expert **output** consists of:

1. Ordered recommendation set
2. User specific explanations

3.3.2 Expert Logic Recommendation Functionality

The underlying logic of the needs based expert is abstracted into several experts working in collaboration with each other. These experts are abstracted into a De-Correlation Expert, Utility Analysis Expert, Bayesian Expert, and Market Segmentation Expert. The Consultative Selling Expert will be discussed in a later section.

The de-correlation expert translates the literal responses from the posed questions to a less correlated set of response data. For example, all of the questions regarding off-road driving are compressed into a single response. This data is easier to manipulate by the other experts. The refinement engine is currently a IF/OR rule based system but could easily be extended to implement any number of expert algorithms.

The utility expert analyzes a user's preferences regarding 5 dimensions including price, durability, fuel economy, safety, and horsepower. The information collected about these dimensions is used in conjunction with the dimensional rating of each truck to find the utility that individual has for each truck. The results of this expert are used as the starting a priori probability for the Bayesian expert.

The Bayesian expert logic consists of a probabilistic network that utilizes Bayes Theorem. The essentials of the model is as follows:

1. Each truck has an a priori probability of being bought (or test driven by the user).
2. A relevant question is asked (such as "how many people are in your family?").
3. Previous responses to this question are correlated to trucks people have historically bought.
4. The user's response is used to update the a priori probability of each truck being bought (using Bayes Theorem).
5. The process is repeated for every question the user gave a response for.

The market segmentation expert is rule-based, drawing directly from proprietary GM marketing research. The final segmentation recommendations are ordered using the results from the Bayesian/utility expert.

The elimination expert is a simple filter that eliminates trucks based on user responses. Trucks that are not eliminated fit the users strict preference criteria. A problem with using this algorithm is that the user walks a rule based "landmine" that will be unable to recommend trucks if the user responds with needs that are inconsistent with the available recommendations. For example, this expert would eliminate all vehicles if a user responds that they need a powerful and fuel-efficient vehicle. However, if the user is able to view the underlying elimination as she responds, the user can easily see where the "landmines" are and can react accordingly. This expert is implemented in another module in Trucktown called "AutoMile".

The inconsistency expert is one way to solve the elimination problem that occurs when users attempt to find a recommendation that does not currently exist. An ad hoc implementation of this expert is for it to check for inconsistencies that the user has entered. The expert asks the user if the inconsistent data they responded with is truly what they want to enter, even though it eliminates an unreasonable number of trucks. These questions can be answered when an inconsistency arises or can be saved until after all the questions have been asked. A more general implementation of this expert is to generalize it into a "watch dog" that raises a flag when an unreasonable number of trucks have been eliminated (and when another path would have not created the same problem). This method can be used in conjunction with any expert ranging from the problematic elimination expert to the Bayesian expert. This expert was not implemented, but was designed for future implementation.

3.3.3 Expert Logic Expert High Level Architecture

An analogy to the design of the Logic expert can be described as a room full of various experts with one head mediator speaking for them. The mediator is given all of the information and later emerges with an answer. While coming to a conclusion, the head mediator asks everyone for his advice. The individual experts think about the

recommendation and often consult other experts before responding to the head mediator. The mediator collects all the information and organizes it.

Two general guidelines were used while creating the logic expert architecture:

1. All experts were implemented and encapsulated as separate objects. This encapsulation of AI algorithms allowed for the details of the implementation to be hidden, thus allowing the architecture to be extremely flexible. This also proved to greatly enhance the robustness of the expert system. In practice, this abstraction often occurred at the method level.
2. The system would NOT be optimized by performing partial updates to the recommendation set. The logic expert would re-calculate the top recommendation set between questions with a new response set every time. This eliminated the need to rigorously track the state of incomplete response information. Though computationally intensive, this strategy worked extremely well with current computers (200MHz). Had partial updates been implemented, the expert would have been much less robust.

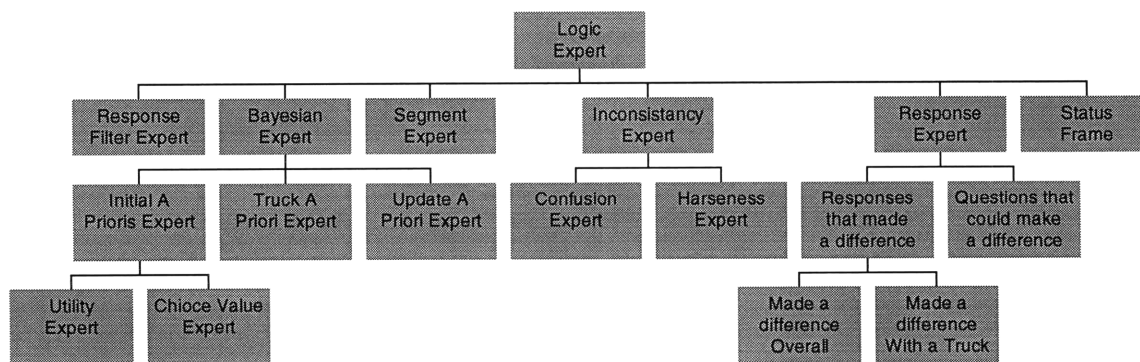


Figure 7. Complete Logic Object Diagram

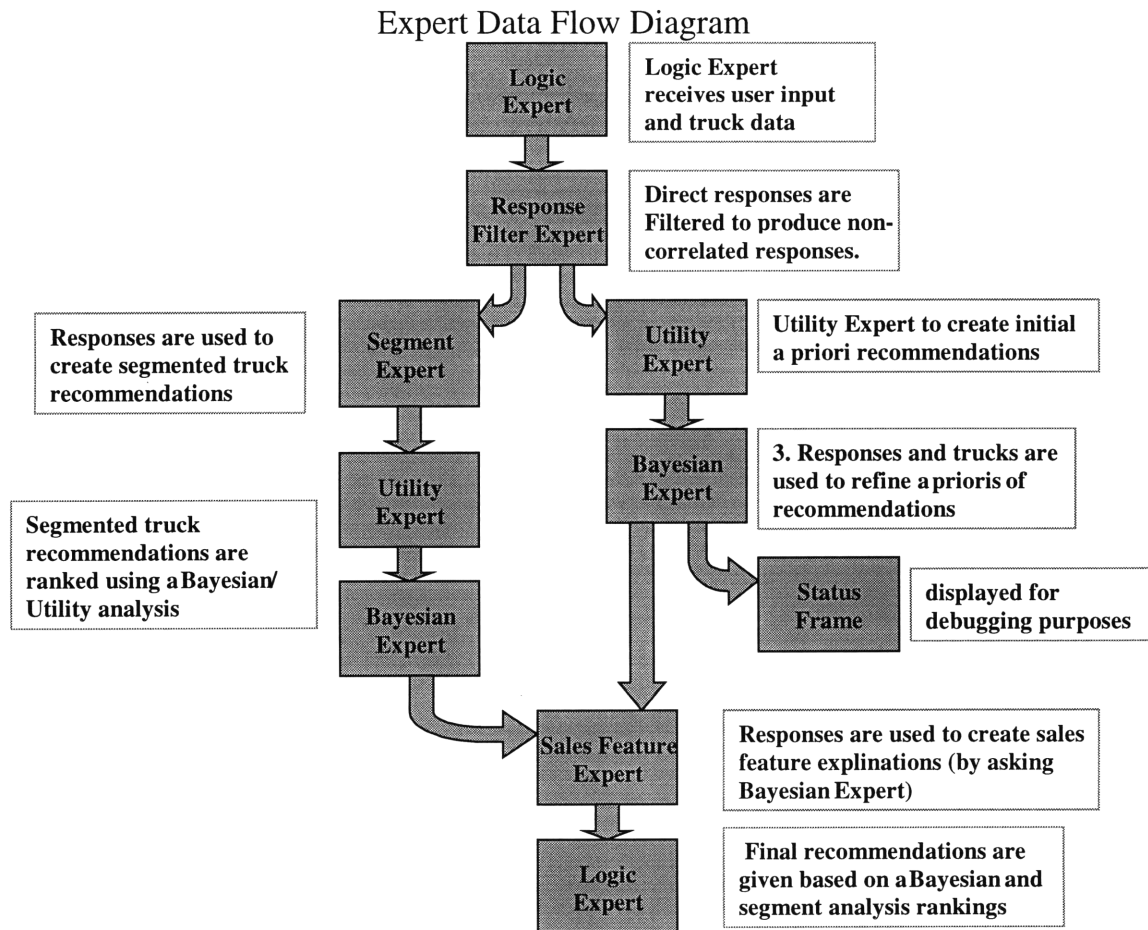


Figure 8. High Level State Diagram

3.4 Bayesian/Utility Expert

The heart of the expert system is the Bayesian/utility expert. The showroom uses it to create the top left and right recommendations. The Bayesian Expert Object does the following:

1. Creates a pseudo a priori probability for each recommended truck using utility analysis.
2. Refines the initial a priori probability using simple Bayesian updating.
3. Ranks the user responses to form user and recommendation specific consultative selling.

3.4.1 Bayesian/Utility Expert Functionality and Algorithms

The Bayesian expert uses historical data to update the a priori probability of each truck. This historical data consists of how previous users answered questions knowing what the "best" truck was for them. The Bayesian expert uses these previous "best" recommendations to infer what is the current best guess.

To populate the conditional probability knowledge database, the marketer simulates 100 users who have bought each truck for a total of 8700 simulated users. For each question, they fill in how truck owners would have answered. This could be done with surveys or historical data, but the marketer can also use their own judgement. For example, 90 people who end up with a large Dodge Ram will say that they like large trucks, while 10 people with a Dodge Ram will instead say they don't like large trucks. The marketer does not have to understand programming to be able to input this data.

The algorithm also incorporates General Motor market data in the form of a utility analysis algorithm.

Utility Analysis Algorithm

The following is the basic utility algorithms devised from past GM studies, Urban/Roberts papers, and industry common knowledge to create the initial a priori probability. Trucks are rated on 5 attributes and the user rates these attributes according to what he is looking for. Trucks that are strongly rated in the attributes the user ranks highly are given high probabilities.

It is not the only way to create this initial probability and is not the dominant factor in the Bayesian recommendation algorithm. Another way to create an initial probability for the Bayesian expert is to rank trucks according to current sales volumes. However, it does provide a very pragmatic way to incorporate utility analysis by using a domain translation function.

Utility Expert Data Flow Diagram

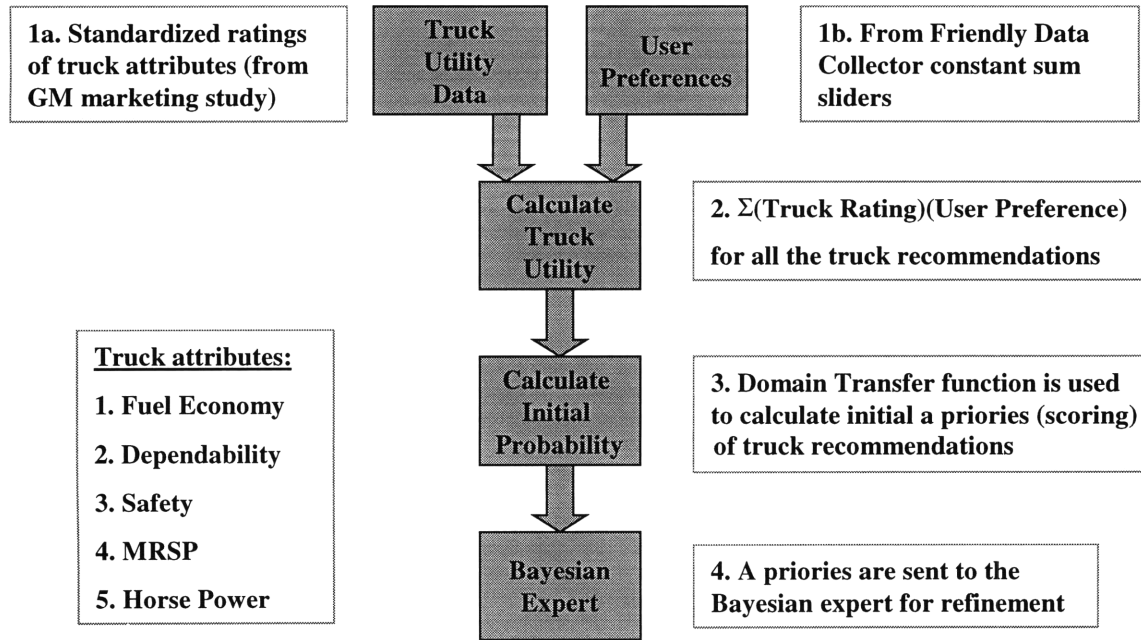


Figure 9. Truck Utility Data Flow Diagram

1. Standardize ratings for truck attributes. (This step is accomplished previous to populating the truck utility database. See Appendix E)

$$x_{i,k} = \frac{y_{i,k} - \mu}{\sigma}$$

Where

$y_{i,k}$ = rating for truck k for attribute I before it is standardized.

These attributes are:

Fuel economy
Dependability
Safety
MRSP
Horse power

2. Calculate vehicle utility based upon answers to constant sum sliders.

$$v_k = \sum a_i x_{i,k}$$

Where:

a_i = Rating for attribute i (from constant sum sliders)

i = Attributes in constants sums sliders (safety, reliability, fuel economy, power, price)

k = Trucks in database

$x_{i,k}$ = Standardized rating for truck k for attribute i

The user sets constant sum sliders during expert question #7. During usability testing, it was found that users had an extremely difficult time with this method of collection. In future versions of Trucktown, I suggest that the sliders be replaced with a pie chart that the user can manipulate. Instead of the height of the sliders, there would be areas of each piece.

3. Calculate initial probability of purchase.

$$P(K_k) = \frac{1}{(1+e^{-v_k})}$$

This domain transfer function is used for its utilitarian qualities. It transforms the truck utility values into probabilities that are found to be a satisfactory approximation of the relative probabilities that the user will buy a truck. The function transforms V utility (-infinity, +infinity) to P probability (0, 1).

4. Scale this probability to assume that the user will buy one truck.

$$P(K_k) = P(K_k) / \sum P(K)$$

Before the user reaches the slider question in the expert interview process, the attributes are preset to all be equal to each other. A problem that becomes apparent is that these preset values will give a ranked truck recommendation set, without regard to any user.

Because some truck recommendations will have scored a higher utility than others, the recommendations result with some trucks as having a higher probability of purchase than others. This initial a priori probability was not reviewed by a qualified expert and may not even be realistic. However, this algorithm does seem to push the recommendation set the correct direction and appears to be an excellent first order approximation.

Bayesian Updating Algorithm

The following is the algorithm used to refine the initial probability of purchase. It assumes that the responses are highly **non-correlated**. Making this assumption allows the Bayesian net to be greatly simplified by breaking the links between the response nodes.

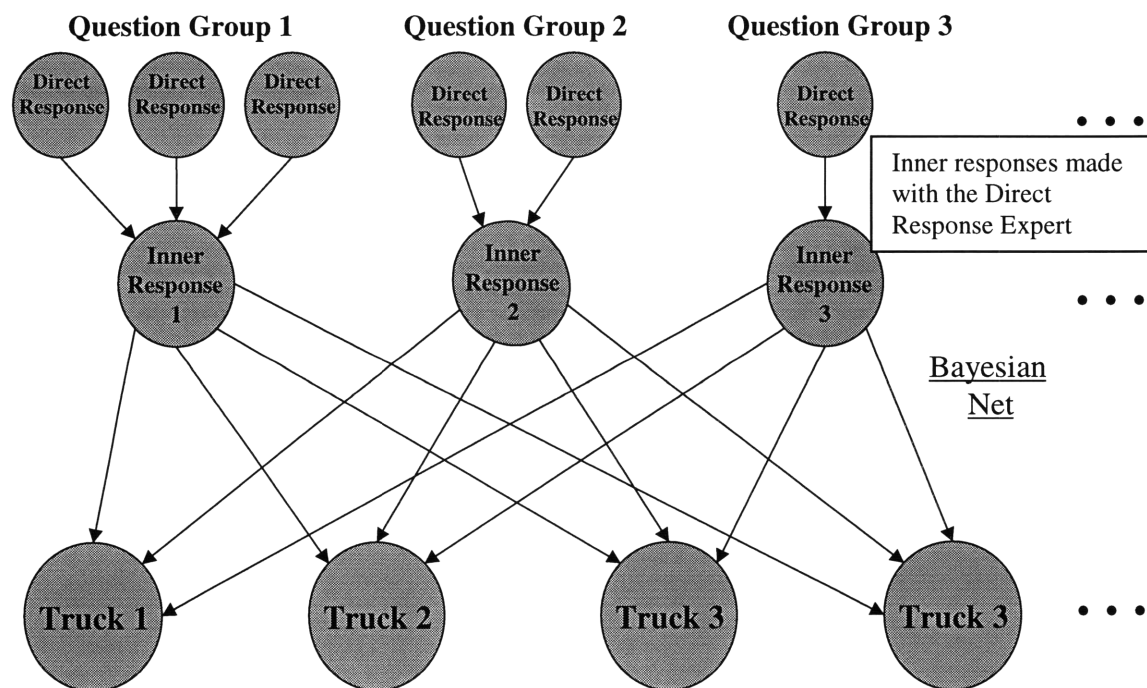


Figure 10. Bayesian Network Node Diagram with direct responses

Although the direct-response expert combines many of the correlated questions together (such as the hauling questions from question screen #3 and #4), the ResponsesDB still has responses that are at least partially correlated. This is solved by populating the historical database with data that is “less harsh”, thus canceling out the redundant information. For example, because the engine size questions are correlated, the historical response data is “smoothed out” over those responses, making the effect of each individual engine question smaller, but the accumulative effect at the correct level of influence.

This “fudging” of the data replaces the need of maintaining a more fully networked Bayesian network. The complexity of such a network could be extremely difficult to maintain both in terms of performance and robustness.

Handling the de-correlater is best handled in the direct-response expert. This expert can maintain any number of solutions for combining correlated responses together. It is currently using an ad hoc rule-base in the form of if/AND/OR statements.

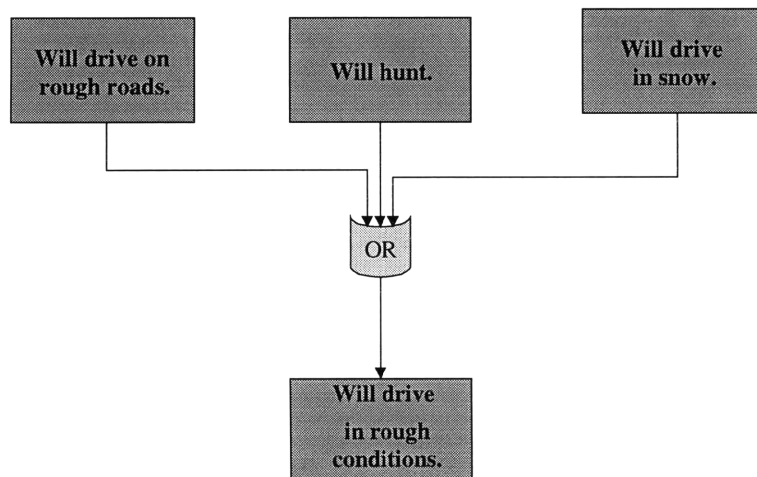


Figure 11. De-Correlation Expert Refining the Direct Responses to the Inner Response Layer of the Bayesian Network

Bayesian Expert Response Update

Bayes Theorem:

$$P(K_k|Q_{q=r}) = \frac{P(K_k) P(Q_{q=r}|K_k)}{P(Q_{q=r})}$$

Stuff on the Right:

$P(K_k)$ = a priori probability (originally from the Utility Analysis Expert)

$P(Q_{q=r}|K_k)$ = probability of response to a question knowing they will buy this truck

$P(Q_{q=r})$ = probability of response to a question

Thing on the Left:

$P(K_k|Q_{q=r})$ = probability this truck is the “best” recommendation knowing the user’s response to a question

What happens after every update:


$$P(K_k|Q_{q=r}) = \frac{P(K_k) P(Q_{q=r}|K_k)}{P(Q_{q=r})}$$


Figure 12. Bayes Theorem Applied

Bayesian Update Example

Biggest/Smallest				Traditional/Futuristic			
	S 10	Ranger	Ram			S 10	Ranger
$P(Q_{q=1} A_{a=k})$	0.70	0.80	0.00	From past customers Conditional Probabilities	$P(Q_{r=1} A_{a=k})$	0.70	0.50
$P(Q_{q=2} A_{a=k})$	0.27	0.10	0.00		$P(Q_{r=2} A_{a=k})$	0.27	0.20
$P(Q_{q=3} A_{a=k})$	0.02	0.06	0.01		$P(Q_{r=3} A_{a=k})$	0.02	0.15
$P(Q_{q=4} A_{a=k})$	0.01	0.03	0.07		$P(Q_{r=4} A_{a=k})$	0.01	0.09
$P(Q_{q=5} A_{a=k})$	0.00	0.01	0.93		$P(Q_{r=5} A_{a=k})$	0.00	0.06
	1.00	1.00	1.00				
$P(Q_{q=1})$	0.67			Joint Probabilities	$P(Q_{r=1})$	0.62	
$P(Q_{q=2})$	0.14				$P(Q_{r=2})$	0.24	
$P(Q_{q=3})$	0.04				$P(Q_{r=3})$	0.07	
$P(Q_{q=4})$	0.03				$P(Q_{r=4})$	0.04	
$P(Q_{q=5})$	0.12				$P(Q_{r=5})$	0.02	
$P(A_{a=k})$	0.33	0.55	0.12	A Priori Probabilities	$P(A_{a=k})$	0.62	0.38
$P(A_{a=k} Q_{q=1})$	0.344	0.656	0.000		$P(A_{a=k} Q_{r=1})$	0.694	0.306
$P(A_{a=k} Q_{q=2})$	0.618	0.382	0.000		$P(A_{a=k} Q_{r=2})$	0.686	0.314
$P(A_{a=k} Q_{q=3})$	0.162	0.809	0.029		$P(A_{a=k} Q_{r=3})$	0.178	0.822
$P(A_{a=k} Q_{q=4})$	0.120	0.598	0.283		$P(A_{a=k} Q_{r=4})$	0.153	0.846
$P(A_{a=k} Q_{q=5})$	0.000	0.047	0.953		$P(A_{a=k} Q_{r=5})$	0.000	0.960

Figure 13. Bayesian Update Example

1. General probabilities are generated from user response historical database.

$P(Q_q=r)$ = The probability response r to question q (generated from historical response database or judgment probability of r response given prefer K_k)

$P(Q_q=r|K_k)$ = The probability response r to question q given the user will purchase truck k (generated from historical response database or judgment probability of r response given preference K_k)

These probabilities are calculated every user session to allow the historical database to be more easily updated. The probabilities are generated for all responses and are used to in the Bayes Theorem.

2. Iterate through a Bayesian update to recalculate the probability of purchase for all responses.

We can calculate the probability of selecting truck k given the user answers r to question Q $P(K_k|Q_q=r)$ using Bayes Theorem.

$$P(K_k|Q_q=r) = \frac{P(K_k) P(Q_q=r|K_k)}{P(Q_q=r)}$$

$P(K_k)$ = The a priori probability of purchasing vehicle k (originally from probabilities generated by the constant sum slider)

3. After every iteration through the Bayesian update, replace the $P(K_k)$ with the newly calculated $P(K_k|Q_q=r)$.

This substitution reflects the logic that the new a priori probability for the recommendation now incorporates the knowledge from the previous responses.

4. Sort truck recommendations by $P(K_k|Q_q=r)$.

The top recommendations are filled with sales features and passed back to the Logic Expert. Sales features and sales problems will be discussed later in the “Consultative selling” section.

Improving recommendation quality using the historical database

Over time, the historical database can be refined using the user sessions with the expert. This will allow for more accurate estimations of $P(Q_q=r)$ and $P(Q_q=r|K_k)$. The difficult and subjective part of this is finding K the “correct” or best truck recommendation to correlate with Q that user’s response information.

This best truck recommendation (the truck that is assumed to be the best truck for that user) can be recognized by some action of the user. What could be a "good" recommendation?

1. Trucks the user schedules a test drive with.
2. Trucks that the user clicks on to get to the truck panel.
3. Trucks that the user collects a lot of information on a recommended truck.
4. Trucks that the user specifies in a post-online survey as ones they felt were good expert recommendations.
5. The user could be asked in the showroom if the truck they are being shown is a good recommendation.
6. Trucks that the users buy (not a feasible solution in this research project).

Several of these user actions could be combined in a comprehensive strategy to create a first order approximation of increasing the recommendation quality. Different strategies could be quantitatively compared if the recommendation quality is tracked and benchmarked (discussed in the “Future Extensions” section).

Truck utility data could also be updated to better represent “true” attribute rankings. This would be a user-oriented way of updating. It may not be philosophically correct to use this approach if the utility data is meant to represent the some utilitarian expert view of the recommendation set and is not meant to represent how the user expects the results. This view of the recommendation may produce better recommendation quality, but ironically at the expense of utilizing the expert as a sales mechanism.

3.5 Segment Expert

The segment expert is a rule-based algorithm that was developed by Frank Days using proprietary market research from General Motors. A segment refers to a category of buyers that are looking of a particular type of truck. There are 8 segments, each segment is assigned 4 truck recommendations. Before responding to questions, a user begins belonging to all of the segments. Segments are eliminated as the user responds to the expert questions, until they end up in exactly one segment.

The remaining segment trucks are ordered ranked using the Bayesian/Utility Expert before they are given back to the Logic Expert. The Showroom shows the top ranked truck recommendation as the bottom left recommendation and the “What I’m thinking panel” shows the two top ranked segment trucks as the bottom left and right recommendations.

3.6.1 Integration with the Showroom and “What I’m thinking Panel”

Both the Showroom and the “What I’m thinking Panel” are used to show the user the top expert recommendations. The Showroom is a completely separate module in Trucktown and has relatively deep functionality to explore the specifications of each recommendation. The “What I’m thinking Panel” is a sub-panel in the expert module and

its purpose is to convey the expert logic in a simple form – thus eliminating the “black box” effect in version 1.0 of the expert.

3.6.2 Showroom High Level Functionality and Architecture

Both the Showroom and “What I’m thinking Panel” are fairly similar in high level user interface in that they both show the user the top recommendations in a truck icon format. The underlying technical structure is similar in that they both get recommendations by creating a Logic Expert and having it evaluate the recommendation set and the user response database.

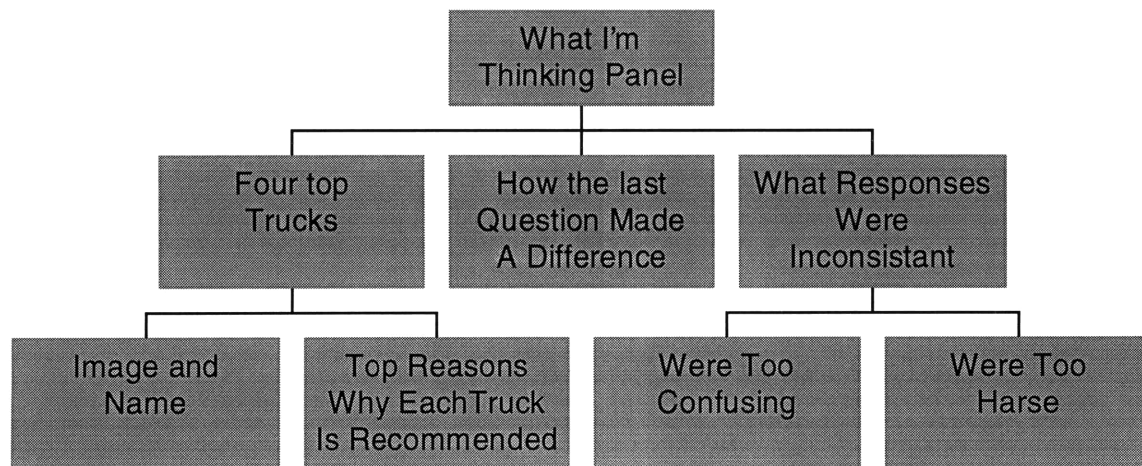


Figure 14. "What I'm Thinking Panel" Object Diagram

The recommendations are shown to user as four truck images with accompanying labels. These trucks are the four trucks that are returned by the Logic Expert using the public method “get4RecommendedBayesianAndSegmentTrucks”.

The only exception to the recommendation set is when the user has told an expert the last truck the user has bought. In this case, the bottom right truck in the Showroom(which was the second ranked segment recommendation) is replaced with the truck previously owned by the user. The user is told that this truck is put there to be able to be compared to the other recommendations. The actual reason is that users who have just bought a truck will react negatively to an expert who does not give them their truck. This

functionality causes the post-purchasing user to trust the expert more even if their new truck does not come highly recommended.

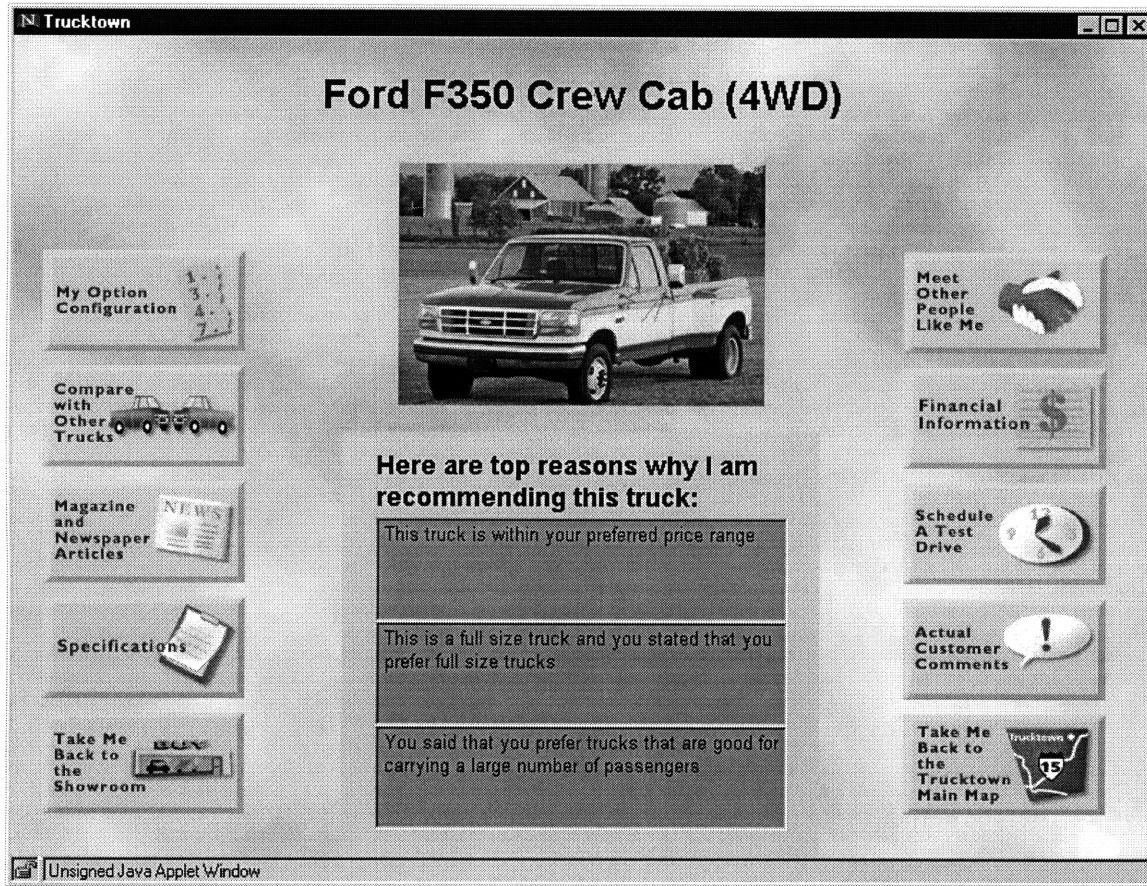


Figure 15. Showroom GUI

4. Consultative Selling Expert - Using Response Data in the Sale of the Recommendation

The response information is used to generate a tailored consultative sales explanation for each individual user. The same truck may be recommended to different users but for very different reasons. Instead of giving a generic explanation for a recommendation, the sale can be targeted directly at the user with their particular needs in mind. This can be important especially if the user does not precisely fit a segment. For example, a user may be given a recommendation that does not exactly fit their needs. The user will trust the

recommendation more if an explanation is offered as to why it is the "best fit" considering what is available.

4.1 Consultative Selling Functionality

Creating a sales explanation

1. Pull sales features and problems out of the sales database according to how the user responded.

User Responses	"Impact"	sales feature	sales problem
Wants a big truck	?	This truck is BIG and STUDLY	This truck is TOO SMALL
Wants to go offroading	?	This truck is good for off-roading	This truck is not made for off-roading
Wants a cheap truck	?	This truck is in your price range	This truck is out of your price range

2. For the recommended truck, figure out the "impact" that each response had on the recommendation.

User Responses	"Impact"	sales feature	sales problem
Wants a big truck	"+ 3%"	This truck is BIG and STUDLY	-
Wants to go offroading	"+ 2%"	This truck is good for off-roading	-
Wants a cheap truck	"- 1.5%"	-	This truck is out of your price range

3. Generate a sales explanation based on the remaining sales features and problems.

This GMC is BIG and STUDLY and is good for off-roading. However, I should point out to you that this truck is out of your price range.

Figure 16. Creating a Sales Explanation

The basis of the consultative selling expert is as follows: There are features and problems corresponding to every user response. All truck recommendations have either a feature or problem according to how the response "impacts" the recommendation's a priori probability of being a "good" recommendation. This "impact" can be measured and is used to rank the features and problems. The top features and possibly the top sales problems are then used in the consultative sell.

Using too many sales features may overwhelm the user with too much information. Too many reasons given may create the impression of chaos, causing him or her to feel that the expert did not have a specific strategy in making its recommendation. Though it is good for the user to have access to all of the reasons why a recommendation is suitable, it is preferable to point out one to three as the primary reason for making the recommendation. The user will anchor to these reasons and come back to it when he or she becomes overwhelmed with information. One simple reason will not confuse the user, whereas many good reasons will make the user's decision process more complex.

4.2 Consultative selling Algorithms and Architectural Details

The consultative selling expert finds which user responses had the most impact in making its recommendation, and weighs this with how good of a sales point it is. The algorithm for finding sales features is as follows:

1. Filter out responses not made by the user.
2. Calculate "impact" of each response on final recommendation
 3. Calculate the a priori probability of a truck with no questions answered
 4. Calculate the a priori probability of a truck with the one response
 5. The "impact" is the difference between 3. and 4.
6. Weight "impact" score with "sales point importance factor"
7. Rank "impact" scores
8. Correlate "impact" scores sales features and problems
9. Filter out "impact" scores that are close to zero (indicating weakness)
10. Generate user dialog sales features and problems

"Impact" is calculated by feeding the responsesDB to the Bayesian Expert once empty and once with the response included. Another way to measure impact could have been to compare a full response set with a full response set minus the response in question. However, measuring impact **in context** of other responses was found to be very problematic due to the a priori probability being so distorted. The "impact" of responses standing by themselves was found to be much more accurate representation of the relative importance of these responses.

This Bayesian calculation could be generalized to the Logic Expert level if other heuristic expert algorithms are implemented. Instead of deriving “impact” from changes in a priori probability, it can be found from differences in other scoring schemes.

All trucks have a sales feature and problem importance factor for each response. This factor is needed in situations where the “impact” of the sales feature or problem does not reflect what the marketer wants to describe to the user. For example, if a recommendation was a GMC, and user did not check that they were looking for a Toyota, this response may have impact on the final recommendation but is awkward to use in a consultative selling. The factor allows the marketer to change the relative rankings of features and problems.

The sales point importance factor can also be dynamically altered based on if the system learns that the recommendation was acted upon- implying that the consultative selling was affective and should be used more often. This is very similar to the dynamic updating of the recommendation logic except that the same user actions are used as evidence that the consultative selling was the cause of the sale.

5. Java Implementation Issues

Java is used in the implementation of Trucktown because it is a common standard for Internet based programs and is excellent for developing robust logical systems. Its drawback is that Java is still immature to use in implementing a graphical user environment. Java 1.1 was chosen over to Java 1.0 to allow for the more rapid development, even though it limits the choice of browser and operating system platform. The object oriented abstracted design and client-server architecture of Trucktown has allowed it to be very extendible and flexible.

5.1 Implementing the Expert Logic

Java is an excellent language for rapid development of complex logic. Its simplicity makes it very robust and easy to manipulate. Java is a de facto standard of the Internet, making it a well understood environment for professional programmers to implement the client-server architecture needed for dynamic updating of the logic, user-history data collection, and implementation of server-side, computationally intensive expert algorithms. Because commercial Web browsers generally support the Java environment, the code-base of this research implementation of Trucktown can be extended into a commercially viable product.

5.2 Implementing the GUI

The main drawback of a Java-Internet implementation of Trucktown is its immaturity as a graphical interface. Bandwidth is an issue and there are no mature tools to quickly implement the user navigation. Because of these problems, the logic of the expert is completely abstracted from the user interface in anticipation of the future development volatility.

5.3 1.0 versus 1.1

The previous version of the Trucktown environment was implemented in Java 1.0. The main change in programming tools was the new use of Java 1.1. Though not necessary in implementing correct functionality, the more developed version of Java allows for much faster implementation, allowing for approximately 20%-30% more functionality developed within the same schedule. The tradeoff is that the user is then limited to using Netscape 4.05. In a controlled research environment, the tradeoff for added functionality is acceptable, but will make the migration to commercial product more time consuming-particularly if the user interface is reused.

The event modals of Java 1.0 and Java 1.1 was not used for class communication to avoid a restructuring of the Trucktown communication modal if the technical course of the project were to change. Instead, all communication was made by public or protected methods. Data is either passed explicitly by reference or through the class SessionModel. In terms of extendibility, this methodology is not optimal. The structure the component hierarchy in this methodology turned out to be quite rigid with respect to method calls. Objects depended on the type of object that instanciate them, causing problems with reuse. This methodology turned to work out well when dealing with computational objects (such as the experts) but caused problems with respect to the GUI and navigational structures. Most notably, the migration of GUI sub-panels from the Showroom to the Automile proved to cut across the method-calling architecture and proved to be very time consuming.

5.4 Object Oriented Methodology

The main change in methodology from the previous version was fuller abstraction in the Java environment with more complete use of object-oriented design. These changes in methodology were necessary to allow for the development of a more complex environment. An attempt was made in the first version to manipulate all the components and screens in one "master" environment. This proved to become unwieldy, making a slow user interface and an architecture that could not be extended. Because of the master environment, it was impossible to partition tasks to separate programmers. This was the main cause of difficulty in the summer of 1997 when new junior programmers came into the project and attempted to extend the architecture. In this version of Trucktown, the architecture of the program was broken into a hierarchical structure that made use of abstract representation. For example, the expert interaction with the user is abstracted into its own module that can be programmed as a separate task without the programmer having to "know" everything about the rest of Trucktown. The expert module is broken down into its user interface and underlying logic. The underlying logic is broken up into distinct experts, such as the Bayesian expert and the market segmentation expert. The

experts work with Truck and user response "objects" and pass them around to communicate. The architecture allows for such extensions as a new expert (such as a neural network) to be implemented by another programmer or the user interface to be quickly replaced with another implementation in even another language.

5.5 Client-Server Architecture

The other major addition to Trucktown is the very robust client-server architecture. The most immediate impact of this architecture is that it allowed the use of open database connectivity to Access (or any other database). This allows for an immediate and

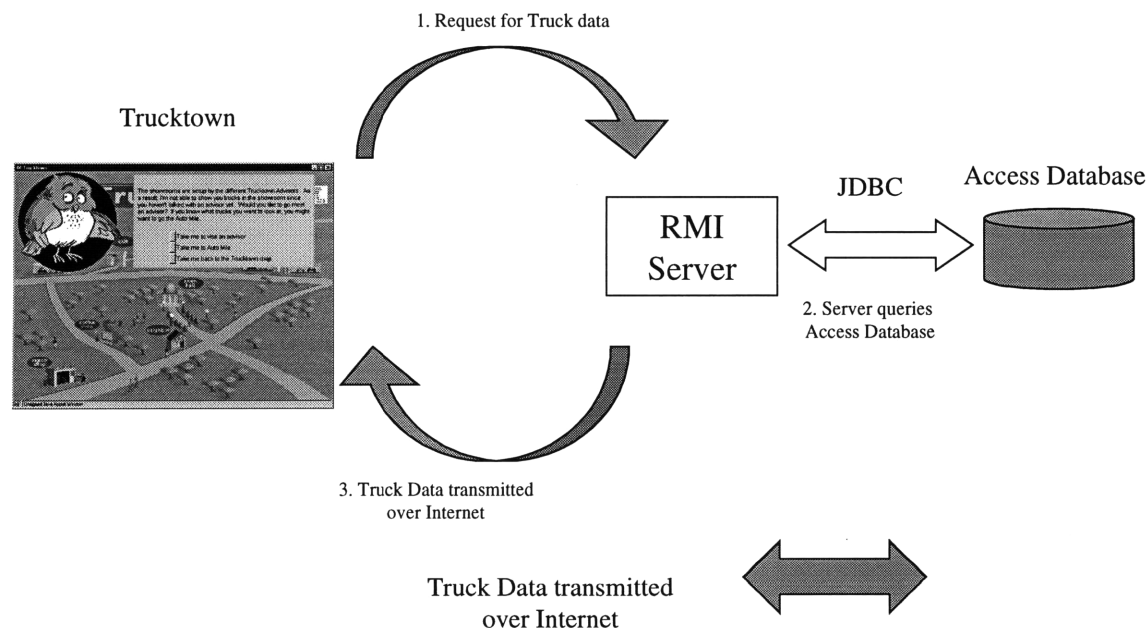


Figure 17. Client-Server Architecture

complete integration with content that could be changed and updated by a non-programmer. This proved very important to this version of Trucktown and would be absolutely critical for a commercial implantation of any heuristic configuration engine. This client-server architecture allows for computationally intensive AI algorithms to be run on a faster server machine and allows for more complex data mining requests that

could be used by expert algorithms. See Andy Tian's 1998 Thesis for a fuller description of this architecture.

5.6 Java Conclusion

Overall, Java have proved to be extremely usable and extendible regarding the back-end logic and still relatively immature as a front-end environment. Version 2.0 of Trucktown was more object-oriented and had a more full client-server architecture than version 1.0. This proved very successful in allowing several different developers to work on the same project together. It has very good abstraction and promises to be very usable in the next version of Trucktown.

6. Extensions to this Research

6.1 Extensions Introduction

There are four ways the expert system research can be extended. These extensions include improving the recommendation quality, use in new product development, improving the GUI, generalizing the engine to sell other products, and further integration of the recommendation engine with the sales process.

The recommendation quality can be greatly improved with more sophisticated modeling techniques and more rigorous testing methods. The system could be made better by handling correlated questions, handling responses inconsistent with current possible recommendations, dynamically ordering questions, building other major expert algorithms, and incorporate more dynamic learning.

This automated sales interface can be made into an excellent marketing tool. User interaction could be systematically captured and analyzed to see what configuration users are attempting to create.

The GUI could be improved to increase usability and trust. The expert logic is abstracted from the GUI and several development options are available. These options are discussed in 6.4 Java Extensions.

The expert engine could be generalized to sell other products. The “knowledge” of the system is almost completely captured in the form of databases. Filling the database with camera information could instantly create a camera salesman.

The recommendation engine can be further integrated with the sales process in 2 ways: 1. Further customization of the sales process based on user interaction and responses (such as the “Consultative Selling Expert”), and 2. Integration with underlying order configuration software or other sales-force automation systems (such those of Trilogy, CWC or Siebel).

This section is broken into three parts: 1. Direct extensions of this research 2. Major extensions of this research and 3. Technical Java extensions that may occur in the near future of this research. There is a lot of ideas and many of them may not be worth pursuing due to funding and time constraints. This section does not cover the major trust issues the MIT Sloan Electronic Commerce Project has been researching and instead concentrates on the expert system research.

6.2 Direct Extensions of this Research

Before suggesting global directions this project can be taken, I will first discuss several possibilities that leverage the existing Trucktown architecture and would quickly yield interesting results. These extensions can use the expert knowledge base, graphical

interface, and general expert architecture described in section 3, Logic Expert. These extensions include generalizing the Logic expert to use more algorithms, using the expert to generate marketing data, and creating a general ordering algorithm that would allow the expert to converge more quickly on a narrow recommendation set.

6.2.1 Posed Question Grouping Translated to Non-Correlated Responses

In dealing with the responses from the user, we find ourselves with a paradoxically "non-correlated but inconsistent" problem. We use AI algorithms that assume that the questions are independent of one another, and yet we profess that the user can answer in an inconsistent way. Unfortunately, if questions are completely independent from one another, any question will not indicate the probability of how a user might answer any other question. For this reason, we can group correlated questions that could be responded to in inconsistent ways and treat them as one question in the underlying logic. We begin to deal with this problem by creating a "Direct Response Expert" that translates groups of correlated responses to single responses that the rest of the logic expert uses (particularly the Bayesian expert).

A salesman (or any expert) has a general process by which they collect and process information from a user. To make a recommendation, the expert tries to answer a set of underlying questions. These basic underlying questions may be very difficult to get at by directly asking the user. For example, an underlying question could be, "Is a customer willing to spend more in order to get the extra bells and whistles of a product?" This could be a very difficult question to get at directly. The person doesn't know why they may want the extra features. They may answer yes to this question but in fact be price-insensitive. So the expert will pose several correlated questions to try to "get at" this underlying question. For the above question, the expert could pose questions to find out if the customer would receive a lot of utility from features. "Does the person want to use the product as a symbol of success?", "Does the person's previous product have these bell and whistle features?", "Is the person going to use the product simply for the basic

features?", "Is the person a serious user of the product, or a casual user?", "Regardless of price, does the person value the bells and whistles?" The expert will continue to pose these questions until they are sufficiently confident that they can correctly answer the underlying question.

After the expert finishes collecting information to answer these underlying questions, he shifts gears and thinks about the recommendation that he will make. The expert "throws away" the information they collected in the form of posed questions. He makes a recommendation based on the information found by analyzing the underlying "mental" questions. These underlying questions are simpler and more non-correlated to one another (making every question "count"). The underlying questions fit well with the logic making the recommendations. Because of the buffer of these posed questions, the underlying questions have a much higher probability of being answered correctly due to the fact that the same question was posed several different ways and the user has answered them in a consistent fashion. If the user does not answer these posed questions in a consistent manner, an "Inconsistency Expert" has a chance to let the user correct themselves or make sense of what the inconsistent user really means. The next section discusses how this expert work could work.

Aside from ordering questions to minimize the length of time it takes to confidently arrive at a recommendation (see 6.2.3 Dynamically Ordered Questions), questions can be clustered into "question subjects"- several highly correlated questions scripted to understand the same underlying subject. For example, if the expert logic wants to clearly "know" what a person's price range for buying a truck is, essentially the same question can be asked in several different ways to get at same subject response. For example, several questions could be asked to find how expensive a recommended truck should be:

1. What is your price range for a truck?
2. How much could you afford each month in car payments?
3. How much could you afford as a down payment?
4. What is your disposable income per year?
5. How much is your rent or house payment?
6. Will your employment reimburse you for the cost of owning this truck?

7. Would you be willing to pay extra to have all the bells and whistles?

Grouping questions in this way prove extremely useful in helping solve the "non-correlated but inconsistent" problem. All of these questions are used to get to the same underlying question- how expensive should the recommended truck be? These high level questions that are posed to the user can be correlated and then translated to answer the underlying question. This underlying question is then used in the recommendation logic.

This translation from "posed question" to "underlying question" can be done in several ways. As a first cut, one question within a question subject is asked. Though this forces the user to be consistent by virtue of not being able to contradict themselves, it allows the highest probability that this underlying question was answered incorrectly but at least will converge on an answer very quickly. This philosophy is acceptable as any answer (accurate or not) is better than no recommendation at all. It also closely models how a real expert behaves.

There are two questions the expert can ask:

1. Questions in a new "Question Subject"- Getting as many of the underlying questions answered as possible before asking correlated questions (that may be responded to inconsistently). The problem with this tactic is that if the user leaves early, the recommendation may be wrong due to questions being answered incorrectly.
2. Questions in "Question Subjects" that already have an answer- Ask all questions in a question group to become confident in a response. The problem with this tactic is that the user leaves early, the recommendation may not have enough information to be very confident about its overall recommendation, thus possibly giving a wrong recommendation by virtue of having incomplete information.

De-Correlation Algorithm

Every underlying question can have three states:

1. not answered
2. answered
3. answered with confidence

It could even be the case that an underlying question could start out as being answered by virtue of having a high probability response (making an un-confused but possibly inaccurate judgment).

As a compromise, the strategy of answering as many underlying questions as possible until a sufficiently narrow range of recommendations is found (such as 30% probability that one of the top four recommendations is correct). After this confidence level in the recommendation is achieved, question groups are revisited to bring up the level of confidence in their underlying questions (due to their inconsistency expert finding that the question is answered with confidence).

A new question group is started as soon as these question groups are answered with confidence. The rest of the question groups are tackled as soon as the last one is tackled.

This grouping structure is excellent in its abstraction to allow other expert algorithms such as utility analysis, neural nets other algorithms that don't assume independence. Each Subject Group could be handled on a case by case basis. Currently, a rudimentary subject grouping is used in "TopLayerResponseDB" for correlated questions such as hauling and off-road driving. These are handled using a simple if/or rule-base (see **appendix A**).

Another more general strategy of dynamically ordering questions can be employed to decide what to ask next, and will be discussed in the next few sections.

6.2.2 Inconsistency Expert

Users may answer questions in a way that will narrow the recommendation set incorrectly or in a way that will confuse the expert. This suggests one of two actions:

1. The user needs clarification regarding how their responses may be incorrectly effecting the expert recommendations.
2. The marketer needs the feedback regarding how peoples' true preferences are not being serviced in the current recommendation set.

This expert is extremely useful when users are attempting to configure a recommendation that does not exist. For example, a user may be attempting to find a truck that is both small and can tow a large boat. Because this recommendation does not exist, the expert automatically shuffles the user to the small truck recommendation because it is most likely what the user is looking for. This expert points out to the user what the trade-offs are and collects this information for the marketing department for future product development.

Algorithm to Calculate Inconsistencies between Two Responses

1. Calculate the a priori "baseline" of no questions answered for all recommendations
2. For each response pair
 3. Add truck a priori difference between responses when in opposite directions of "baseline"
 4. Subtract truck a priori differences between both responses and "baseline" when in same direction from "baseline"
5. Create an $n \times n$ matrix of the "inconsistency scores" between answers.
6. Summing the $n \times n$ matrix will give a score of how inconsistent overall the user is.

The "inconsistency scores" in #5 of the above algorithm could be used to determine when to ask the user if they wish to change their response. However, this may not yield good results because the alternative responses may be no better. A response may also be

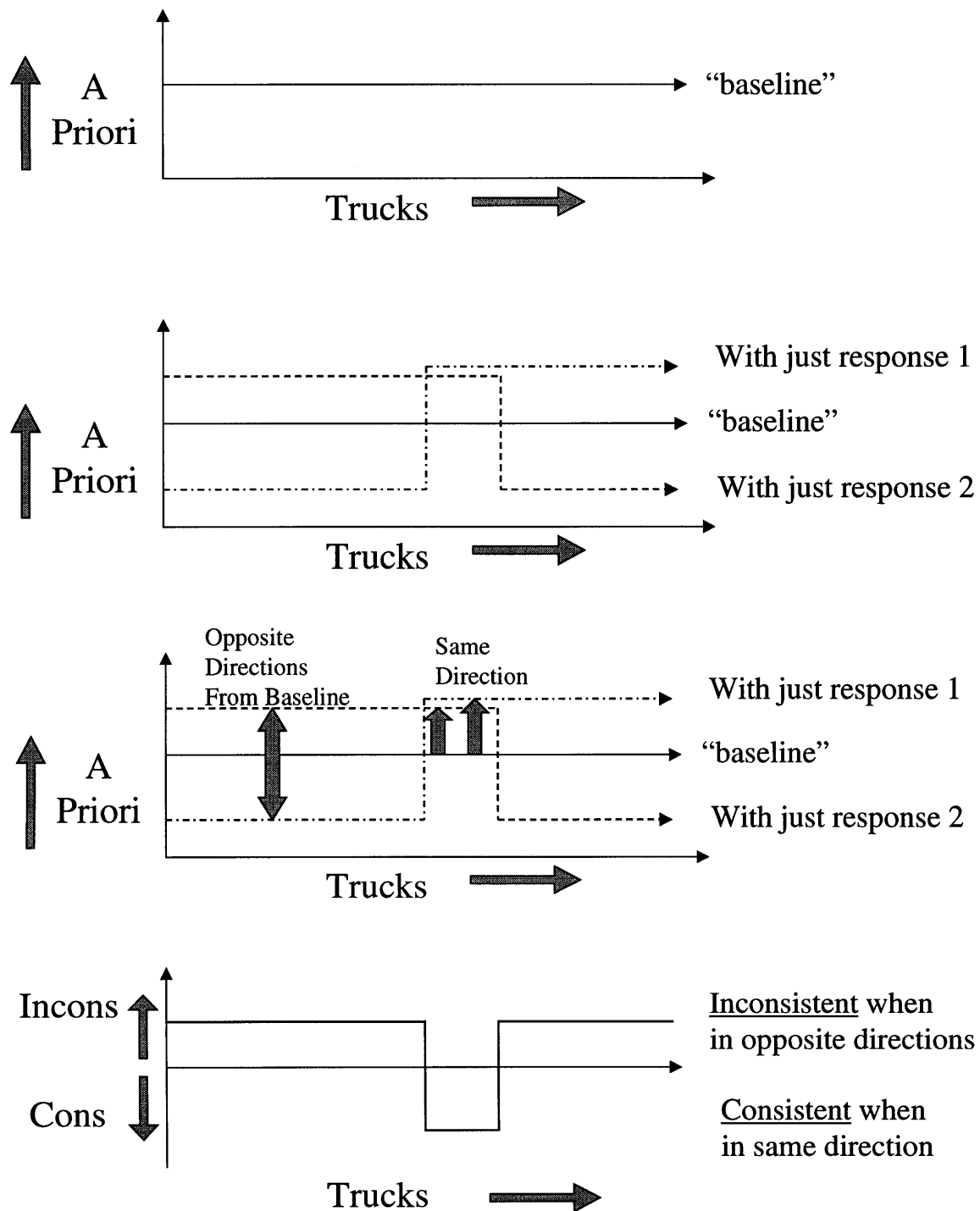


Figure 18. Visual Representation of Inconsistency Algorithm

inconsistent with several other responses and any one of its inconsistency scores may not be very high.

The value in #6 can be used in "what if" scenarios to determine what changes can be suggested to the user that will minimize the inconsistency in the response set. Minimizing inconsistencies is similar to the strategy of dynamically ordering questions. The inconsistency expert would play "what if" scenarios by determining what questions in the past could be changed to yield a response set that is more consistent with current truck recommendations.

Note that this algorithm will give a high score to response pairs that will separately bring the expert to opposing conclusions. This is called an elimination inconsistency. It is "bad" because it causes the expert to eliminate recommendations that may in fact be "good" recommendations.

The combination of responses could cause more "confusion" than if each response was analyzed separately. Another way to define inconsistency is to look for response pairs that separately bring the expert to a narrower decision (i.e. a recommendation set that has a higher variance) than the combined pair. This is called a confusion inconsistency.

This $n \times n$ matrix of inconsistency scores can be pre-made by setting all the other responses to unanswered. Because the questions are multiple choice, there is an n^4 matrix of inconsistency information. Utilization of this method would be faster at run time at the expense of the space required by a hyper-cube of information.

Inconsistency Expert as a Recommendation Tool

A problem with needs based configuration is that people are often inconsistent with their espoused needs. A user who responds in an inconsistent way has a lower chance of receiving a recommendation that is "right" for them due to the expert using response data

that does not fit well or correctly with any of the recommendations. For this reason, it is advantageous to help the user be more consistent in their responses by bringing to their attention questions that they have answered inconsistently with the truck recommendations that are currently available.

The method used to find possible inconsistencies in the user's logic is independent from the type of basic expert that is used. The fundamental mechanism the inconsistency expert uses to determine inconsistencies are derived from expert "impact" described in the "Consultative selling" section.

An inconsistent pair of questions are those that by themselves do not bring the expert to the same conclusions. This makes it difficult for the expert to be sure that the user is clear about his or her response. This may cause the expert to be too sure of its recommendation (by eliminating "good" recommendations) or they may cause the expert to become confused and not get any closer to any conclusion. These two types of inconsistencies are called **elimination** and **confusion inconsistency pairs**.

Upon finding egregious inconsistencies, the expert can tell the user that there may be a problem with their response. Generic dialog could appear as follows:

"You said answer **A** to question **1**, but said answer **C** to question **2**.

This may eliminate recommendations that you may actually want. Are you sure that this is how you want to respond to these questions?"

The user is given a chance to change their responses. If they do change their responses, a more consistent user response set will be created.

Inconsistency Expert as a Market Research Tool

Market researchers can use an inconsistency expert to find:

1. Characterizations of recommendations that the user may be seeking but are not available.
2. Questions that are ambiguous to the user.

Using an Inconsistency Expert to Find Market Holes

A complete recommendation set would contain a custom made recommendation for all users. For example, a five question true or false questionnaire could yield up to 5^2 or 25 possible unique recommendations the user can be looking for. In practice, the actual recommendation set supports the recommendations that have the highest probability of being asked for, generates the most revenue, or is what was chosen at random. Collecting the recommendations that the user is “looking for” may show gaps in the marketplace that are currently not being serviced. Combined with a production utility table (such as profit margins on product recommendations), it would provide marketers with a systematic methodology to create new products.

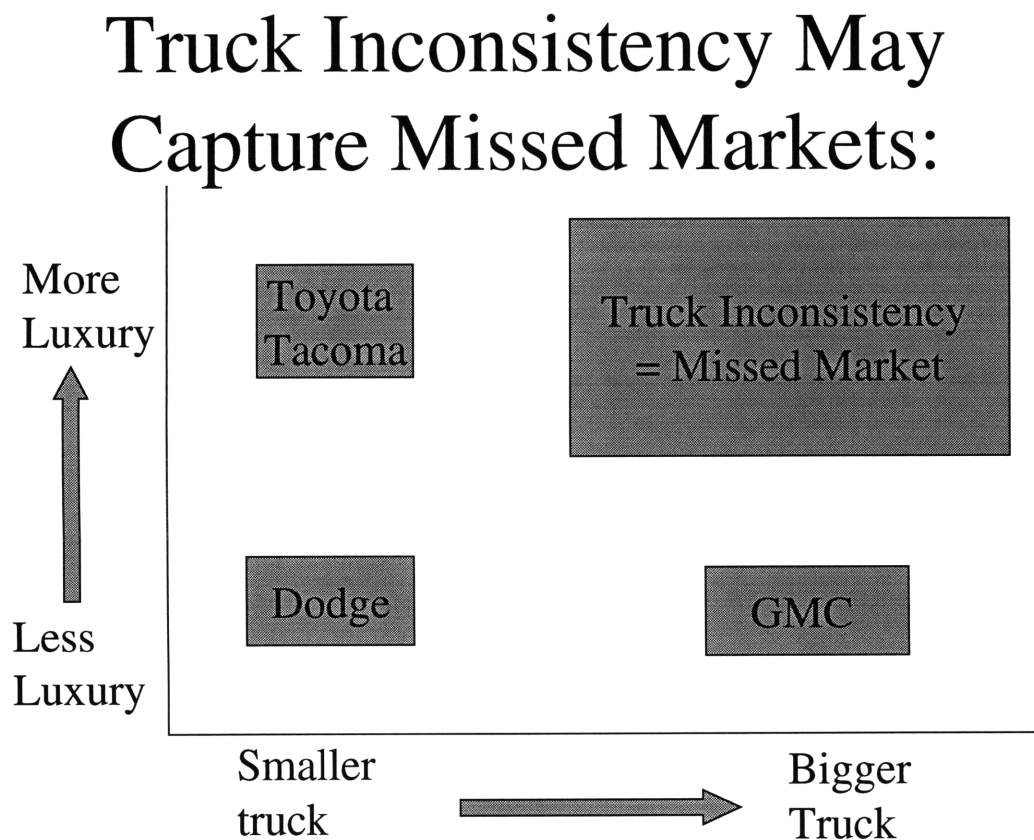


Figure 19. Fictitious Example of a Market Hole

For example, if a user is searching for a large, powerful truck but with a plush and luxurious interior, an inconsistency expert may warn the user that there are currently no

configurations of this type, and suggest an alternative. This expert would also collect data on this configuration that users are repeatedly trying to get. This market hole is then brought to the attention of the marketing department, who can then decide if they want to service this un-serviced market.

Confusion inconsistencies generally do not "hurt" the final recommendation in the same way that elimination inconsistencies do, thus making them less important in generating a "better" current recommendation. They just neutralize the impact each question has on the final recommendation. However, they are just as important as elimination inconsistencies in finding market holes and both types should be captured if the inconsistency expert is being used to find market holes.

Inconsistent response pairs can also be correlated to other inconsistent response pairs- meaning the data can be mined to answer the question, "Of the user group that answered a question inconsistently, what other questions did they also answer inconsistently?" This information could be used to find classes of users that had more than one inconsistent response- indicating that they might be an entirely different market segment. These users represent a segment who's needs are far from being met, and may be the first to justify the creation of a new product.

Correcting Question Dialog that is Ambiguous

Investigating these confusion inconsistencies as well as elimination inconsistencies are useful to the marketer in finding questions that the user does not understand. Questions where users have the opportunity to be inconsistent can be closely scrutinized to determine if the questions are clear enough for the user to make an accurate response. It can be used to generate better questionnaires and reorganized how the recommendation set is positioned.

6.2.3 Dynamically ordered questions

The remaining questions can be analyzed to play "what if" scenarios. The expert can explore which questions have responses that show the most promise in propelling the user to a final recommendation by using some absolute measure of how close the expert is to a conclusion. In the Bayesian expert, the variance in a priori probability for each recommendation can be used.

To decide the order that the question panels will be shown in the questionnaire, a "question expert" is used to decide what will be shown next. This is currently implemented as the question-Panel asking the question-Expert to return the next question-panel. This Trucktown version returns the question panels in the same order every time. In the next version of the question expert, the order of the question panels will be determined by what the next "best" question should be asked.

Because the user has the option to leave the questionnaire at any time, the expert will want to ask the most important questions as soon as possible. In the static ordered expert questionnaire, the order was chosen by a marketer to best mimic the typical order questions that a salesman might go through.

In a dynamically ordered expert questionnaire, the best next question to show will most likely:

1. Narrow the recommendation set.
2. Have few inconsistencies.
3. Invoke trust with the user.

Narrowing the recommendation set: A narrow recommendation set is one that has a high variance in probabilities of recommendations. Total variance can be measured as $V = \sum (P(K) - P(K_{ave}))^2 / n$. The following is a simple algorithm to find questions that have a high probability of narrowing the recommendation set:

1. Find the current variance in the recommendation set.
2. For each question that has not been responded to

3. Find the **change** in variance in the recommendation set for each possible response.
4. Weight these variance changes by the probability of how each question may be answered to find the Expected change of variance **if** the question is asked.
5. Rank the variance changes and/or take the question that will most likely **increase** the variance.

Minimizing Inconsistencies: It may be adventitious to avoid elimination inconsistencies in order to help steer the user into recommendations that have a high probability of closely fitting what the user is looking for. This strategy of leading the user to existing recommendations is helpful to current users. Unfortunately, this feature also reduces the usefulness of the inconsistency expert as a marketing tool (this marketing expert needs user inconsistencies to be able to find product holes and ambiguous dialog). The following is a simple algorithm to find questions that have a high probability of avoiding possible inconsistencies:

1. For each question that has not been responded to
 2. Find the **change** in the inconsistency score for each possible response.
 3. Weight these score changes by the probability of how each question may be answered to find the Expected change of variance **if** the question is asked.
4. Rank the changes and/or take the question that will most likely **decrease** the score.

This and the variance algorithms are breadth first and only go one layer deep. It is the simplest of all search algorithms. Going deeper in the tree of possible future responses can improve their performance. For example, instead of just searching the next question, the algorithm can look at the next 5 possible questions it can ask. This quickly becomes very computationally expensive (amount of computation expands exponentially with how deep the search is). If this became an area of research for the project, the expert should be put in its own thread and run in the background. It is a heuristic algorithm and is only looking to continually improve the on the score it already has.

Increasing Trust

A good recommendation expert is more than just a program that gives accurate recommendations, it is software that facilitates the buying process and increases the probability of a final purchase. In fact, the trust created by the recommendation process, rather than the accuracy of the recommendation, could be more dominant in influencing the user toward a buying decision. This depends on the user and the type of recommendation being given. A "good" recommendation of beer to a drunkard is less important than a "good" recommendation of furniture to match a finicky person's household decor.

There is an intangible notion of making the user feel more comfortable with the expert system. This can be shown with the following: The salesperson's first question could be "How are you doing today"? This question does not tell the salesperson/expert anything, but it does increase how comfortable the user is with the salesperson/expert system and will affect the likelihood of a final sale. How likely the user will take the expert's advice depends upon how well the user feels the expert understands their needs. Note that this is not necessarily the same thing as is the expert actually giving good advice.

Aside from the actual recommendation itself, the recommendation expert is useful for:

1. Building of trust by making the user feel that they are being listened to.
2. Allowing for response information to be used in the sale of the truck.

Using Trust to Influence the Expert Questionnaire

This notion that there is a trust factor associated with each question can be exploited in the implementation of the expert advisor. All other things being equal, the expert should ask the more highly rated trust-based questions first because the user has the opportunity to leave the questionnaire at any time.

Four types of questions are as follows:

1. How is your day? (a comfort-building question)

2. What kind of car are you interested in? (appears relevant, implicitly saying "I understand your needs")
3. Are you fat and ugly? (an alienating question)
4. Do you take your lunch to work? (doesn't appear relevant, implicitly saying "I don't understand your needs")

All four of these questions could be very helpful in bringing the expert come to a better recommendation. But asking the first two types of questions will help build trust, whereas the last two will lower trust. Even if the last two questions were asked (yielding a better recommendation), lowering user's comfort and trust could result in a lower probability that the better recommendation will be taken.

To use trust in the ordering of the questionnaire or , a measure of trust must first be defined. Possible ways to score the trust evoked by each question.

1. Users will leave the expert on a question that did not evoke trust in them.
2. Focus groups could be used to score trust in each question of the questionnaire.
3. Questions could be correlated with being asked and the user making any purchase, or in our study, if the user signs up for a test drive (difficult to measure if the questions are not asked in a random order during the study).

Question screens, rather than the questions themselves, are the items that trust is associated with. There are many factors associated with the expert questions that are difficult to measure, such as the dialog of the questions to the look and feel of the background. Often, several questions on a screen make it impossible to distinguish which question on the screen is influencing the user's trust.

Focus groups with marketer judgment can be used to make an initial score of the questions in the expert questionnaire. As a second phase of implementation, the questionnaire can be made dynamic by developing a method that correlates user's actions (that indicate trust) with specific question screens that have been asked. Finding these correlation's can then be used to update the trust scores of each question. The implementation of using this trust data on the fly will be part of the expert questions routine that determines what questions to ask next.

Unlike the other two examples of influencing the ordering of the questions, there are no dynamic algorithms for finding the trust score (it is done off-line after viewing user behavior in its entirety).

Combining These Scores to Generate the Next Question

These three influencing factors (and possibly others, such as the profit margins of each recommendation) are then combined to find the “best” next question to ask. The simplest way to combine the scores is to weight each factor, add the factors together for each question and the highest scored question is shown next ($Ax + By + Cx$). Other more complex ways of combining scores could be implemented, but the incremental value would be offset by confusion on the part of the expert marketer.

A caveat regarding the question expert is that it will “lead” the user into recommendations that are easy to find. There may be many local areas of “good” recommendations that will not be easily reached if this expert is used.

There are more criteria that can be used in ordering the questions (or leading the user). For example, you could have a completely unbiased underlying recommendation engine, but choose questions that have the highest probability of leading the user to a favorable recommendation (such as high margin products, et cetera). Combined with using a sales expert, this expert system could prove to be a powerful way to market products electronically. The expert could even ask questions that have a high probability of casting a competitive product in a poor light, enabling the sales expert to illustrate their sales problems.

6.2.4 Other Expert Modals

Truck Correlation Expert

This advisor watches for actions that show whether or not a truck is a good recommendation. Because trucks are correlated with other trucks in utility and recommendation, the correlation expert can find other trucks to recommend based on this information. The analogy of this is when the salesman shows the user a car and asks, "What do you think of this truck?". The functionality of this expert could be implicitly incorporated into the current expert by adding these types of questions to the Bayesian expert.

Important Question Expert

Questions that the user feels are more important can be weighted more heavily in the recommendation expert. After all the questions are posed, the user is asked which questions they felt were particularly relevant to their needs. Another UI to receive this information is to have a "this is an important question to me" checkbox that appears on the screen of every question in the expert. And another way to implement the data collection of this expert is to present all of the questions to the user at once and then "watch" which questions are answered first.

Utility Point Expert

This is the most generic way of modeling an expert. The premise to this model is simple and easy to understand. For every response or action, each truck is rewarded or penalized some number of points. The truck with the most points is the recommended truck. This generic form of the expert is embodied in all the experts. For example, in the elimination model, each truck began with zero points and were doc'ed a point every time it was eliminated. Anything with a negative score was considered to be an eliminated truck.

This model could be made to learn over time. The initial point allocation system is derived directly from the marketer. As the system matures, the rules could be made more refined by using the following procedure:

1. If the expert recommendation is found to be “good”, the user responses will give that recommendation a slightly **higher** rating for the next user.
2. If the expert recommendation is found to be “bad”, the user responses will give that recommendation a slightly **lower** rating for the next user.

The utility point model can be extended to do more complex manipulations of the point allocation. An extreme example is the Bayesian Model, consisting of a generic way of manipulating points based on historical data. For the Bayesian Model, the point scale ranges from zero to one, with all of the scores adding up to one.

These other models could be added to the Logic expert and could be turned on or off, depending on what is found to work the best in user benchmark studies.

6.2.5 Alternative Initial A Priori Experts

There are several ways to begin the initial a priori value of each truck before the Bayesian expert changes the values. Four ways to derive the initial probabilities:

1. Popularity of trucks
2. Frequency of recommendations previously made by the expert advisor.
3. Utility analysis incorporating GM market research.
4. Using a combination of the above.

Using popularity of trucks is a strong way to derive the probability of best recommendations to give to a user. For example, if a truck has half the market share, the initial a priori probability that the truck is the "best" truck for the user would be 50%.

A possible problem with using popularity is the assumption that people buy the truck that best fit their needs. There are factors that influence the popularity of trucks but have nothing to do with the intrinsic value of the automobile. These factors include advertising, branding, and other non-tangible factors that influence the purchase decision. In fact, if the expert uses popularity as the initial a priori probability, the recommendation

will be simply the trucks that the user would have chosen without the help of an advisor. Though, this speeds up the process of selecting a truck, it does not necessarily help the user find a truck that "better" suits their needs.

Using frequency of different recommendations previously made by the expert advisor will yield good results only when the advisor has performed well in the past. This is a problem inherent to the entire Bayesian system. However, if the historical recommendations of the advisor have been "good", then using this data as the basis of making a priori probabilities, the solution is the optimal solution. How "good" recommendations are recognized by the system determines how well this strategy will perform.

Finally, a practical solution to integrating popularity with market strategy is to simply allow the marketer to populate an a priori database that reflects what the marketing expert believes is an accurate representation of the a priori probability of each recommendation.

6.2.6 Benchmarking to Systematically Improve the Expert Recommendations

The current version of the expert was not rigorously tested with real experts or end users. The questions generally "pushed" the recommendations in the correct "direction" and were deemed acceptable for the purposes of the general market research. The recommendation quality could be measured and tested against simulated users. From these tests, database input information can be changed and the engine can be altered to produce better recommendations with the same bank of simulated users. These alterations can be done by hand or an "Improvement Expert" could be created to dynamically make better recommendations (The dynamic Bayesian alters its database-input information).

6.2.7 Further Integration of Recommendation Engine with Entire Sales Process

Help screens, friendly data collecting GUI, and the “Consultative Selling Expert” are all features that help create customer “buy in” to the expert recommendations. They generally don’t help with improving recommendation quality, but trust in and preference for this sales process is important for the technology to be commercially viable.

In the current implementation of the expert, the “consultative selling” functionality is the only sales process feature (other than the recommendations themselves) that is tailored to the individual user. Tailoring the sales process to different market segments can further pursue the philosophy of “mass customization”.

Having a dynamically determined sales strategy could be implemented based on user interactions and responses. The user can be segmented by type of sales experience the environment should present, regardless of the specific recommendation. In Trucktown, the GM segment data could be used as a basis to generate the type of showroom sales experience.

The following is an example of one implementation of this philosophy: User responses and actions can be continually analyzed to decide how sophisticated and discriminating the user is. The non-discriminating buyer could be given only a few recommendations, whereas the discriminating buyer will want to be shown more options and be allowed to discard the poor recommendations. The expert questionnaire may be used to determine how picky the user is regarding their purchase.

One measure of user discrimination is how consistent the user was in answering the questionnaire to find existing trucks. If the user gives inconsistent responses in the expert questionnaire, it indicates that the user may be easily confused with the Trucktown buying process. This information can be used to tailor the rest of the sales process to that

individual. A discriminating person is concerned with making a **great** decision, and will make many recommendations. A non-discriminating person is concerned with making just a **good** decision. The confused, non-discriminating user can be helped by guiding them through a more linear environment and be given fewer choices in the showroom.

It may be found that the above reasoning is completely backwards and this recommendation presentation interface strategy is non-optimal for their corresponding users. The strategy of customizing the sales process may be highly dependent on non-obvious variables and may be best researched with an experimental approach.

6.3 General Extensions to this Research

Of the general directions that this expert research can be extended, a few main avenues are enumerated as follows:

1. Investigate how this needs-based engine would be integrated with a complex specification-configuration engine- An underlying specification-configurator is necessary if an artificially intelligent expert advisor is to be able to tap a full range of recommendations that are possible. For example, in configuring a computer, the amount of RAM in the recommended configured computer could be made based on what activities the person will be using their recommended computer for. With a specification-based engine, the configurator will simply ask the user how much RAM they would like (with possibly giving the user an non-needed education in dynamic memory).
2. Develop new expert algorithms, exploring such tools as neural networks or solving such problems as the independent event assumption- Marketing research could be dovetailed with exploring the effectiveness of different recommendation algorithms. For example, an interesting analysis would be to build three fundamentally different underlying logical approaches- segmentation w/ utility logic, Bayesian logic, and

neural network logic. Each subject would use each expert with different underlying logic, and rank the accuracy of each expert.

3. Develop the expert tools that allow the marketer to analyze data- correlating response data, recommendations, and user actions- This research would attack the problem with having to use the subjective salesman in analyzing sales methodology and approach in a commercial environment. A deployed Trucktown environment would have tens of thousands of users every day. This mode of interaction simulates exactly one sales methodology, not the deployed interpretation of an army of salesmen. With a statistically significant subset of concurrent users, the marketer could have the ability to control the functionality of the program, such as substituting one type of showroom for another. While being able to discount all unknown variables, the marketer would observe the resulting differences in user actions (such as session length or the number of test-drive sign-ups per user).
4. Extend the expert from a primarily static expert to a dynamic learning expert- The underlying expert algorithms could be dynamically updated to generate better recommendations as more people go through the expert. The Bayesian expert already does this and the entire logic expert could be generalized to take advantage of this ability.
5. Develop a generic expert engine with tools that allow a marketer to apply their own interface, dialog, and recommendations- This exercise would be useful in exploring the problems that would arise in generalizing an expert engine for use in horizontal markets.

6.4 Extending the Java Implementation

If Trucktown is to remain an Internet Program, migration from the current programming environment could take one of four courses to combat the technical weaknesses of the current program.

1. Continue to extend the mostly-client-side integrated architecture with Java 1.1- This course will yield more functionality in the short term because it would not require a re-orienting architecture phase. This coarse of development may be appropriate if the research orientation becomes more concentrated on generating higher quality recommendations.
2. Replace and extend the mostly-client-side integrated architecture with Java 1.0- This course is the quickest way to commercialize the program to be used on the Internet. It is ubiquitously supported on all major browsers and platforms. If Trucktown will not be commercialized, this is a poor option as it is not the quickest way to develop a controlled research Internet project.
3. Replace the GUI with a more mature graphical environment and integrate with the Java client-side architecture- This is a radical shift in the course of development that may begin to yield good results within the next ½ a year. It relies on 3rd party vendors supplying Director-like plugins or Active-X components that may or may not work well in an Internet Environment. This may be a good course of action if usability is found to be a dominant trust que.
4. Replace the mostly-client-side architecture with a more distributed server-side push architecture- This architecture may integrate much more easily with an existing Internet site. It is a step back from the integrated client-side environment that we currently have and would make the Trucktown to have a look and feel more akin to a standard Internet site. It is a longer, but much less risky course of development that may also integrate with standard GUIs much more easily. This coarse of development is excellent if standard navigation is found to be a strong trust que.

The recommendation logic of the expert has been sufficiently abstracted from the interface to be able to remain intact no matter which technical course is chosen. Because of the client-server architecture, the expert logic could be implemented in whatever language the AI programmer finds to be the most applicable tool.

6.5 Extensions Conclusion

Pursuing all of these research extensions would require several years for a full time developer to complete. The four main research extensions (recommendation quality, marketing tool, integration, and engine generalization) can be independently pursued. These research extensions are not synergistic and development in one will not help with development in another.

I recommend pursuing one area of research with the second research topic continually in mind. This will allow a deep investigation of the most important topic and prevent the technical side of the project from collapsing due to many requirements.

7. Final Conclusion

This thesis described the implementation and future extensions of a sales recommendation generator. The “consultative selling” behavior integrated the recommendation engine by customizing the sales process, responding to user information. The Java Internet environment proved excellent for the logic implementation of the implementation but poor for the GUI implementation. The expert functionality and code is an excellent base to extend the research and could be commercialized for use on the Internet.

Appendix

A. Logic Expert Code Listings

1. **LogicExpert.java**- Top level of the expert and contains all expert engines.
2. **BayesianExpert.java**- Contains the Utility Expert, Bayesian Expert, and Consultative Selling Expert algorithms.
3. **TopLayerResponseDB.java**- Contains the De-correlation Expert and Correlation Database.

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2 import Trucktown.*;
3
4 //
5 //
6 // LogicExpert
7 //
8 //
9 public class LogicExpert{
10
11     private ExpertPanel expertPanel;
12
13     private BayesianExpert bayesianExpert;
14     //this should only be accessed by inconsistency_panels
15     public InconsistencyExpert inconsistencyExpert;
16     //joes segment expert
17     private SegmentExpert segmentExpert;
18
19     //to see watch the inner logic of the expert
20     private StatusFrame statusFrame;
21     public boolean STATUSFRAME = false;
22     public boolean DEBUG = false;
23
24
25     //constructor
26     public LogicExpert(){
27         bayesianExpert = new BayesianExpert();
28         segmentExpert = new SegmentExpert();
29         inconsistencyExpert = new InconsistencyExpert();
30
31         if (STATUSFRAME){
32             //nothing is abstracted- stubbed and will have to change the status frame la
33             ter
34
35                 //statusFrame = new StatusFrame(getParent());
36                 //statusFrame.setBounds(730,530, 600, 800);
37                 //statusFrame.show();
38         }
39
40         //methods
41
42         //used by what im thinking panel
43         public Truck[] get4RecommendedBayesianAndSegmentTrucks(ResponsesDB responsesDB, Truck[] trucks){
44
45             double threshold = .05;
46
47             Truck[] topTrucks;
48             //get the top bayesian trucks from the bayesian expert
49             //also populates the bayesian salesFeatures
50             topTrucks = bayesianExpert.getTopBayesianTrucks(responsesDB, trucks);
51
52             //see if the top truck has a high enough a priori probability
53             if (topTrucks[0].prioriProb < threshold){
54                 //not high enough, return no trucks
55                 topTrucks[0] = null;
56                 topTrucks[1] = null;
57                 topTrucks[2] = null;
58                 topTrucks[3] = null;
59                 return topTrucks;
60             }
61
62             //replace the second two trucks with segment trucks (making sure that it wasn't one of the f
63             irst trucks)
64             //ranks them by what is left over in the priori prob bayesian analysis and put the top bayes
65             ians into the top 4
66             Truck[] segmentTrucks = segmentExpert.getTopSegmentTrucks(responsesDB, trucks);
67             int segmentIndex;
68             //load first segment truck
69             for (segmentIndex = 0;;segmentIndex++){
70                 if ( (segmentTrucks[segmentIndex] != topTrucks[0]) &&
71                     (segmentTrucks[segmentIndex] != topTrucks[1]) ){
72                     topTrucks[2] = segmentTrucks[segmentIndex];
73                     break;
74                 }
75             }
76             //load second truck
77             for (;segmentIndex++){
78                 if ( (segmentTrucks[segmentIndex] != topTrucks[0]) &&
79                     (segmentTrucks[segmentIndex] != topTrucks[1]) &&
80                     (segmentTrucks[segmentIndex] != topTrucks[2]) ){
81                     topTrucks[3] = segmentTrucks[segmentIndex];
82                     break;
83                 }
84             }
85
86             //pop into these trucks a flag that indicates why it was chosen!!(assume that the features a
87             re already there)
88             topTrucks[0].recommendationReason = Truck.BAYESIAN_REASON;
89             topTrucks[1].recommendationReason = Truck.BAYESIAN_REASON;

```

```

89
90     topTrucks[2].recommendationReason = Truck.SEGMENT_REASON;
91     topTrucks[3].recommendationReason = Truck.SEGMENT_REASON;
92
93     //put the sales features in right here!!!
94     topTrucks = bayesianExpert.makeSalesFeaturesProblems(topTrucks, responsesDB, trucks);
95
96     return topTrucks;
97 }
98
99     //hopefully, nothing was using this beast just updates all of the logic (well, this is a pr
etty big deal
100 //check to see if i broke everything when i did this. (it may already be taken care of by t
he get top trucks routine
101 /*
102     public Truck[] makeBestGuess(Truck[] trucks, ResponsesDB responsesDB){
103
104         //defensive programming
105         //check to see if the responsesDB and the responsesMatrixes in all the
106         //truck objects match up (will keep AT LEAST the Bayesian Expert from breaking)
107         //if there is a problem, it will print out and die
108         if (DEBUG) {
109             validateResponseData(trucks, responsesDB);
110             //validate with a full set of dummie response data
111             validateResponseData(trucks, responsesDB.getDummyResponsesDB());
112         }
113         //update the bayesian logic
114         trucks = makeBestBayesianGuess(trucks);
115         //update the segment logic.
116         this.segmentArray = makeBestSegmentGuess(responsesDB);
117         //update segment truck data (in the sessionModel)
118         expertPanel.parentFrame.data.setSegmentTrucks(getSegmentTrucks(trucks));
119
120         //update the status frame from logic expert
121         if (STATUSFRAME){
122             //statusFrame.updateStatus(responsesDB, trucks, this.segmentArray);
123         }
124
125
126         //ask the consistancy expert if we can show the next question
127         //!!!!!!have to understand when this little beast will be used (after every question o
r at the end?
128         //!!!!!!should this be handled completely by the expert logic or should i possibly put
it into the show
129         //!!!!!!next question routine instead?
130         //if (expertPanel.logicExpert.isConsistent()){
131             //was consistant
132         }
133
134         return trucks;
135     }
136
137     //make sure that all of these references are correct!!!!!!!
138     */
139
140     public boolean isConsistent(ResponsesDB responsesDB){
141         return inconsistencyExpert.isConsistent(responsesDB);
142     }
143
144     //overloaded method to abstract the responseDB for use with
145     public Truck[] makeBestBayesianGuess(Truck[] trucks, ResponsesDB rDB){
146         return bayesianExpert.makeBestBayesianGuess(trucks, rDB);
147     }
148
149     public Truck[] getSegmentTrucks(ResponsesDB responsesDB, Truck[] trucks){
150         return segmentExpert.getSegmentTrucks(responsesDB, trucks);
151     }
152
153     public int[] makeBestSegmentGuess(ResponsesDB responses) {
154         return segmentExpert.makeBestSegmentGuess(responses);
155     }
156
157     //defensive programming
158     //check to see if the responsesDB and the responsesMatrixes in all the
159     //truck objects match up (will keep AT LEAST the Bayesian Expert from breaking)
160     //if there is a problem, it will print out a problem and die (will print out only the first prob
lem it
161     //encounters
162     public void validateResponseData(Truck[] trucks, ResponsesDB responsesDB){
163         try{
164             //the data in the responsesDB is -1 or greater than 0
165             responsesDB.validateResponseArray();
166         }
167         catch(NullPointerException e){
168             error("problem with the reading the responsesDB");
169         }
170
171
172         //iterate through the trucks
173         //check to see if the responseMatrix in the truck contains positive data in the correct
places
174         //the responseDB has to be checked against each truck to see if it's response array will

```

```

pull actual data
175     int i = 0;
176     try{
177         for (i = 0; i < trucks.length; i++){
178             trucks[i].validateResponseData(responsesDB);
179         }
180     }
181     catch(NullPointerException e){
182         error("problem with the reading the trucks array at "+i);
183     }
184 }
185
186 private void error(String message){
187     System.out.println("logic expert error: " + message);
188     System.exit(0);
189 }
190
191 }
192

```



```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 //
6 //
7 // BayesianExpert
8 //assuming that e is 2.72
9 //
10 public class BayesianExpert {
11
12     private ResponsesDB rDB;
13
14     protected Truck[] trucks;
15
16     private static final boolean DEBUG = false;
17
18
19     //methods
20
21     //gets the top 4 trucks by probability (with reasons packed inside of them)
22     public Truck[] getTopBayesianTrucks(ResponsesDB rDB, Truck[] trucks){
23
24         //make sure that the bayesian update was made
25         trucks = makeBestBayesianGuess(trucks, rDB);
26
27         Truck[] topTrucks = new Truck[4];
28
29         //get the top truck first and put it in topTrucks
30         topTrucks[0] = trucks[0];
31         for(int trucksIndex = 1; trucksIndex<trucks.length; trucksIndex++){
32             if (trucks[trucksIndex].priorProb > topTrucks[0].priorProb){
33                 topTrucks[0] = trucks[trucksIndex];
34             }
35         }
36         //get the second top truck
37         double highestPriorProbSoFar = 0;
38         //find the top truck that isn't already in topTrucks
39         for(int trucksIndex = 0; trucksIndex<trucks.length; trucksIndex++){
40             if (trucks[trucksIndex] == topTrucks[0]){
41                 //skip this truck if it is already in the DB
42             }
43             else if (trucks[trucksIndex].priorProb < highestPriorProbSoFar){
44                 //skip this truck if it is not the highest truck so far
45             }
46             else{
47                 //if here, cache this as the top truck
48                 highestPriorProbSoFar = trucks[trucksIndex].priorProb;
49                 topTrucks[1] = trucks[trucksIndex];
50             }
51         }
52
53         //get the third top truck
54         highestPriorProbSoFar = 0;
55         for(int trucksIndex = 0; trucksIndex<trucks.length; trucksIndex++){
56             if (trucks[trucksIndex] == topTrucks[0]){
57                 //skip this truck if it is already in the DB
58             }
59             else if (trucks[trucksIndex] == topTrucks[1]){
60             }
61             else if (trucks[trucksIndex].priorProb < highestPriorProbSoFar){
62                 //skip this truck if it is not the highest truck so far
63             }
64             else{
65                 //if here, cache this as the top truck
66                 highestPriorProbSoFar = trucks[trucksIndex].priorProb;
67                 topTrucks[2] = trucks[trucksIndex];
68             }
69         }
70         //get the fourth top truck
71         highestPriorProbSoFar = 0;
72         for(int trucksIndex = 0; trucksIndex<trucks.length; trucksIndex++){
73             //skip this truck if it is already in the DB
74             if (trucks[trucksIndex] == topTrucks[0]){
75             }
76             else if (trucks[trucksIndex] == topTrucks[1]){
77             }
78             else if (trucks[trucksIndex] == topTrucks[2]){
79             }
80             //skip this truck if it is not the highest truck so far
81             else if (trucks[trucksIndex].priorProb < highestPriorProbSoFar){
82             }
83             else {
84                 //if here, cache this as the top truck
85                 highestPriorProbSoFar = trucks[trucksIndex].priorProb;
86                 topTrucks[3] = trucks[trucksIndex];
87             }
88         }
89
90         //pack the reasons and problems inside of them
91         int truckIndex;
92         for (int i = 0; i<4; i++){
93             //get the index of the truck being investigated in the truck array
94             for (truckIndex = 0; truckIndex < trucks.length; truckIndex++){
95                 if (trucks[truckIndex] == topTrucks[i]){
96                     //found the index to pass on

```

```

93         //get the reasons for that truck
94         topTrucks[i].setBayesianSalesFeatures( this.makeBayesianSalesFeatures(rDB, truck
s, truckIndex) );
95         topTrucks[i].setBayesianSalesProblems( this.makeBayesianSalesProblemsAfterFeatur
es(rDB, trucks, truckIndex) );
96     }
97 }
98 }
99
100     return topTrucks;
101 }
102
103     //returns the trucks with the updates
104     protected Truck[] makeBestBayesianGuess(Truck[] trucks, ResponsesDB rDB){
105         this.trucks = trucks;
106         this.rDB = rDB;
107
108         //utility analysis
109         // Normalize answers
110         normalizeChipResponses();
111         // Populate prior probs
112         populatePrioriProbs();
113         //end utility analysis
114
115
116         //xing
117         //make the transfer from responsesFromPosedQuestions database to
118         //responsesFromInnerModel database happen here
119         //have it call a method in the responsesDB that does the data update!!!
120         //that method will contain ALL of the ad hoc reasoning of filtering the responses
121         //to the inner response DB
122
123
124
125         //Make best guess iterating through all of the questions to update the priors
126
127         makeBestGuess();
128
129         //print();
130
131         //the trucks now have the best priors
132         return this.trucks;
133     }
134
135     private void normalizeChipResponses(){
136         //for each truck
137         double totalNumberOfResponses = 0;
138         for (int i = 0; i < trucks.length; i++){
139             //check to see that the truck is not yet normalized
140             if (!trucks[i].isNormalized){
141                 //create the size of the normalized question array
142                 trucks[i].normalizedResponseArrays = new double[trucks[i].numberOfRe
sponseArrays.length][];
143
144                 //for each q in that truck
145                 for (int j = 1; j < trucks[i].normalizedResponseArrays.length; j++){
146                     //allocate the space for the responses within this question
147                     trucks[i].normalizedResponseArrays[j] =
new double[trucks[i].numberOfResponseArrays[j].length];
148
149                     //add up the # of responses over the question inside of the
150                     totalNumberOfResponses = 0;
151                     for (int k = 1; k < trucks[i].numberOfResponseArrays[j].length
152                     totalNumberOfResponses =
totalNumberOfResponses + trucks[i].numberOfR
esponseArrays[j][k];
153                 }
154                 //for each answer
155                 for (int k = 1; k < trucks[i].numberOfResponseArrays[j].length
156                     //calculate normalized resposponse
157                     if (totalNumberOfResponses != 0){
158                         trucks[i].normalizedResponseArrays[j][k] =
(trucks[i].numberOfResponseArrays[j]
159                         / totalNumberOfResponses);
160                     }
161                     else{
162                         //would have been death divide by zero
163                     }
164                 }
165             } //question loop
166         }
167         trucks[i].isNormalized = true;
168     } //truck loop
169 }
170
171
172     private void populatePrioriProbs(){
173         //calculate the utilities

```

```

174         calculateUtilities();
175
176         //calculate the choice values from the utilities
177         calculateChoiceValues();
178
179         //calculate the priori's from the choice values
180         calculatePrioris();
181     }
182
183     private void calculateUtilities(){
184         //assume that the chips have been filled in
185
186         //normalize the chip info in the response DB
187         double totalChips = rDB.response_MRSP
188             + rDB.response_FuelEconomy
189             + rDB.response_Dependability
190             + rDB.response_Safety
191             + rDB.response_HorsePower;
192         //use total chips to normalize
193         rDB.normalizedResponse_MRSP = rDB.response_MRSP / totalChips;
194         rDB.normalizedResponse_FuelEconomy = rDB.response_FuelEconomy / totalChips;
195         rDB.normalizedResponse_Dependability = rDB.response_Dependability / totalChips;
196         rDB.normalizedResponse_Safety = rDB.response_Safety / totalChips;
197         rDB.normalizedResponse_HorsePower = rDB.response_HorsePower / totalChips;
198
199         //simple addition of the utilities weighted with the chip allocations
200         for (int i = 0; i < trucks.length; i++){
201             trucks[i].utility = trucks[i].MRSP*rDB.normalizedResponse_MRSP +
202                 trucks[i].FuelEconomy*rDB.normalizedResponse
203                 _FuelEconomy +
204                 trucks[i].Dependability*rDB.normalizedResponse
205                 se_Dependability +
206                 trucks[i].Safety*rDB.normalizedResponse_Safe
207                 ty +
208                 trucks[i].HorsePower*rDB.normalizedResponse_
209                 HorsePower;
210         }
211
212     private void calculateChoiceValues(){
213         //1/(1+e^utility)
214         for (int i = 0; i < trucks.length; i++){
215             trucks[i].choiceValue = 1/(1+ Math.exp(trucks[i].utility));
216         }
217
218     private void calculatePrioris(){
219         //add up all the choice values
220         double totalChoiceValue = 0;
221         for (int i = 0; i < trucks.length; i++){
222             totalChoiceValue = totalChoiceValue + trucks[i].choiceValue;
223         }
224         //choice/totChoices
225         for (int i = 0; i < trucks.length; i++){
226             trucks[i].prioriProb = trucks[i].choiceValue/totalChoiceValue;
227         }
228
229     private void makeBestGuess(){
230         //for each question that was answered
231         for (int questionIndex = 1; questionIndex < rDB.responseArray.length; questionIndex++)
232         {
233             //check that the question has been answered (-1 indicates that is wasn't filled)
234             if (-1 != rDB.responseArray[questionIndex].response){
235                 //was not answered
236                 //Update the priors using the question
237                 updatePriorisOnce(questionIndex);
238             }
239         }
240         ///question loop
241
242     private void updatePriorisOnce(int questionIndex){
243         //calculate the joint probability
244         double jointProb = getJointProb(questionIndex);
245         //make sure that jointProb is non-zero
246         if (jointProb == 0){
247             //make it just really small so the world doesn't blow up
248             jointProb = .001;
249         }
250         //Calculate the new priors for each truck (pprob*normalizedAnswer/jointProb)
251         for (int truckIndex = 0; truckIndex < trucks.length; truckIndex++){
252             trucks[truckIndex].prioriProb = trucks[truckIndex].prioriProb
253                 *trucks[truckIndex].normalizedResponseArrays[questionIndex][rDB.responseArray[questionIndex].response]
254                 /jointProb;
255         }
256     }
257
258     //suspect piece of code, tightly integrated and hard to test

```

```

259         //can return zero !!!
260         private double getJointProb(int questionIndex){
261             double jointProb = 0;
262             //(sum((normRArray)(priorprob)))
263             for (int truckIndex = 0; truckIndex < trucks.length; truckIndex++){
264                 //
265                 try{jointProb = jointProb +
266                     (trucks[truckIndex].normalizedResponseArrays[questionIndex][rDB.resp
onseArray[questionIndex].response]
267                     * trucks[truckIndex].prioriProb);}
268                 catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e)
269                 {
270                 }
271             }
272         }
273         return jointProb;
274     }
275 }
276
277
278 /*response expert figures out which update responses were the most influential (ranks them.)
279 defined in the context of the rest of the responses ( doesn't include the utility sliders )
280 */
281
282 //note that this all depends and assumes that the a prioris are not changed at all
283 public Truck[] makeSalesFeaturesProblems(Truck[] recommendedTrucks, ResponsesDB responsesDB, Truck[] trucks){
284     //go through all of the recommended trucks
285     int truckIndex;
286     for(int recommendedIndex = 0 ; recommendedIndex < recommendedTrucks.length ; recommendedIndex++){
287         //get the index of the recommended truck in the trucks array
288         for (truckIndex = 0; truckIndex < trucks.length; truckIndex++){
289             if (trucks[truckIndex] == recommendedTrucks[recommendedIndex]){
290                 //found the index to pass on
291                 //get the reasons for that truck
292                 recommendedTrucks[recommendedIndex].setBayesianSalesFeatures( this.makeBayesianSalesFeatures(responsesDB, trucks, truckIndex) );
293                 recommendedTrucks[recommendedIndex].setBayesianSalesProblems( this.makeBayesianSalesProblemsAfterFeatures(responsesDB, trucks, truckIndex) );
294             }
295         }
296     }
297     return recommendedTrucks;
298 }
299
300
301 public String[] makeBayesianSalesFeatures(ResponsesDB rDB, Truck[] trucks, int truckIndex){
302     rDB = makeDeltasWithoutContext(rDB, trucks, truckIndex);
303     //rank the inner responses in order of positive influencers (using the delta)
304     rDB = rankResponsesBySalesDelta(rDB);
305     //get the sales features from the response objects in order of influence
306     String[] salesFeatures = getOrderedSalesFeatures(rDB);
307     //and return them
308     return salesFeatures;
309 }
310
311
312 public String[] makeBayesianSalesProblemsAfterFeatures(ResponsesDB rDB, Truck[] trucks, int truckIndex){
313     //!!!!all this is commented out to be able to
314     //rDB = makeDeltasWithoutContext(rDB, trucks, truckIndex);
315     //rank the inner responses in order of positive influencers (using the delta)
316     //rDB = rankResponsesByDelta(rDB);
317     //get the sales problems from the response objects in order of influence
318     String[] salesProblems = getOrderedSalesProblems(rDB);
319     //and return them
320     return salesProblems;
321 }
322
323
324 public ResponsesDB makeDeltasWithContext(ResponsesDB rDB, Truck[] trucks, int truckIndex){
325     Truck recommendedTruck = trucks[truckIndex];
326     //run the responseDB and trucks through the bayesian expert to get the probability of the truck
327     trucks = makeBestBayesianGuess(trucks, rDB);
328     double baseProbability = recommendedTruck.prioriProb;
329     //go thru each question answered and score how influential each question was by seeing the
330     //probability value when that response is missing
331     //!!!!be carefull here! to make it go faster, I'm going to reuse the responseDb (picking out
332     //saving the response being analized and then putting it back) (though i don't think that it
333     //s nes)
334     int cachedResponse;
335     //going through the responses

```

```

342     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){
343         if (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].response != -1){
344             //this question was answered
345             //remove and cache the response
346             cachedResponse = rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].response;
347             rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].response = -1;
348             //run it through!
349             trucks = makeBestBayesianGuess(trucks, rDB);
350             //now store delta in the response
351             //(prioriProb -baseProbability)\
352             if (DEBUG){
353                 System.out.println("baseProb:"+baseProbability);
354                 System.out.println("priorprob without question:" + recommendedTruck.prioriProb);
355             }
356             rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].delta = baseProbability - recommendedTruck.prioriPr
ob;
357             //and put the response back
358             rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].response= cachedResponse;
359         }
360         else{
361             //response was -1 so make delta Response.NULL
362             rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].delta = Response.NULL;
363         }
364     }
365     return rDB;
366 }
367
368 public ResponsesDB makeDeltasWithoutContext(ResponsesDB rDB, Truck[] trucks, int truckIndex){
369
370     Truck recommendedTruck = trucks[truckIndex];
371     //!!!!!!this breaks abstraction and will break if the inner logic changes!!!!!!
372     //store the bayesian and utility responses in our temporary cashe(may want just stomp it all
and then
373     //just translate the questions back down to the inner model instead
374     // to have better abstraction)!!!!
375
376     //want to deal with responsesDB that has a clean slate  (!!!!!!clean the truck if needed
377     //clean out the deltas, rankings and sales features
378     rDB.cleanSalesInfo();
379
380     int[] cachedResponses = new int[rDB.responseArray.length];
381     for (int i = 1; i < cachedResponses.length ;i++){
382         cachedResponses[i] = rDB.responseArray[i].response;
383     }
384
385     double cachedResponse_MRSP = rDB.response_MRSP;
386     double cachedResponse_FuelEconomy = rDB.response_FuelEconomy;
387     double cachedResponse_Dependability = rDB.response_Dependability;
388     double cachedResponse_Safety = rDB.response_Safety;
389     double cachedResponse_HorsePower = rDB.response_HorsePower;
390
391     //create a baseline prioriProb for this truck. (xing!!!!the utility slider values were set t
o 20-20-20-20-20
392     //to remove it's context!!!)
393     for (int i = 1; i < cachedResponses.length ;i++){
394         rDB.responseArray[i].response = -1;
395     }
396     rDB.response_MRSP = 20;
397     rDB.response_FuelEconomy = 20;
398     rDB.response_Dependability = 20;
399     rDB.response_Safety = 20;
400     rDB.response_HorsePower = 20;
401
402
403     //xing!!!!!! this method is where you are going to deal with how the utility sliders affe
cted the outcome
404
405     //run the responseDB and trucks through the bayesian expert to get the base probability of t
he truck
406     trucks = makeBestBayesianGuess(trucks, rDB);
407
408     double baseProbability = recommendedTruck.prioriProb;
409     //go thru each question answered and score how influencial each question was by seeing the
410     //probability value when that response is the only one that is answered
411
412     //!!!!be carefull here! to make it go faster, I'm going to reuse the responseDb (putting in a
nd
413     //then taking back out the response being analized
414     //going through the responses
415     //make the delta and the salesDelta
416     double delta = 0;
417     double salesDelta = 0;
418     Response respObj = null;
419     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){
420         if (cachedResponses[responseIndex] != -1){
421             //this question was answered
422             respObj = rDB.responseArray[responseIndex];
423             //add the response back
424             respObj.response = cachedResponses[responseIndex];
425             //run it through!

```

```

426         trucks = makeBestBayesianGuess(trucks, rDB);
427         //(prioriProb -baseProbability)
428         delta = recommendedTruck.prioriProb - baseProbability;
429         //added 4.10.98 by kjgl
430         //make the salesDelta = delta* (response's sales weight)
431         if (delta > 0){
432             salesDelta = delta*(respObj.salesFeaturesWeight[respObj.response]);
433         }
434         else{
435             salesDelta = delta*(respObj.salesProblemsWeight[respObj.response]);
436         }
437         //now store delta in the response
438         rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].delta = delta;
439         rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].salesDelta = salesDelta;
440
441         //and remove the response again
442         rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].response = -1;
443     }
444     else{
445         //response was -1 so make delta Response.NULL
446         rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].delta = Response.NULL;
447     }
448 }
449 }
450
451 //put everything back!
452 for (int i = 1; i < cachedResponses.length ;i++){
453     rDB.responseArray[i].response = cachedResponses[i];
454 }
455
456 rDB.response_MRSP = cachedResponse_MRSP;
457 rDB.response_FuelEconomy = cachedResponse_FuelEconomy;
458 rDB.response_Dependability = cachedResponse_Dependability;
459 rDB.response_Safety = cachedResponse_Safety;
460 rDB.response_HorsePower = cachedResponse_HorsePower;
461
462 //run the responseDB and trucks through the bayesian expert to get the a priori probs back i
n order!!
463 trucks = makeBestBayesianGuess(trucks, rDB);
464
465     return rDB;
466 }
467
468 //only used by the status frame to look at the logic
469 /*ax out to make sure that the features are ranked by sales points
470
471 public ResponsesDB rankResponsesByDelta(ResponsesDB rDB){
472     //assume that the delta's are there and match up with what questions are answered!!
473
474     int currentRank;
475     //for each response
476     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){
477         //go through the responses one by one and see how many responses had a higher value
478         //and make that plus one as their rank
479         if (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].delta != Response.NULL){
480             //rank this response
481             currentRank = 1;
482             for (int otherResponseIndex = 1; otherResponseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ; oth
erResponseIndex++){
483                 if ( rDB.responseArray[otherResponseIndex].delta != Response.NULL){
484                     //see if this other one has a higher rank
485                     if ( rDB.responseArray[otherResponseIndex].delta > rDB.responseArray[respons
eIndex].delta){
486                         //this other response has a higher delta
487                         currentRank++;
488                     }
489                 }
490             }
491         }
492         else{
493             //delta was Response.NULL so the response goes rankless
494             currentRank = -1;
495         }
496         //put the ranking into the response object
497         rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].rank = currentRank;
498     } //finished ranking
499
500     //go through and make sure that the ranks are unique
501     //by looking at the rank and doing a look forward through the list, incrementing all the lat
er
502     //responses with the same rank (works because last bit looked like this {1,1,1,4,4,6} and NO
T {3,3,3,5,5,6}
503     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){
504         //go through rest of the responses and make the rest with the same rank one higher
505         if (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].rank != -1){
506             //see if there are any others with the same rank
507             currentRank = rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].rank;
508             for (int laterResponseIndex = responseIndex + 1; laterResponseIndex < rDB.responseAr
ray.length ; laterResponseIndex++){
509                 if ( rDB.responseArray[laterResponseIndex].rank != -1){
510                     //see if this other one has the same rank

```

```

511         if ( rDB.responseArray[laterResponseIndex].rank == rDB.responseArray[respons
eIndex].rank){
512             //up this later response has a lower rank!
513             rDB.responseArray[laterResponseIndex].rank++;
514         }
515     }
516     } //end looking at later ranks
517 }
518 } //end making ranking unique
519
520     return rDB;
521 }
522 */
523
524 //using the weighted delta's to make the sales points.
525 public ResponsesDB rankResponsesBySalesDelta(ResponsesDB rDB){
526     //assume that the delta's are there and match up with what questions are answered!!
527
528     int currentRank;
529     //for each response
530     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){
531         //go through the responses one by one and see how many responses had a higher value
532         //and make that plus one as their rank
533         if (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].salesDelta != Response.NULL){
534             //rank this response
535             currentRank = 1;
536             for (int otherResponseIndex = 1; otherResponseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ; oth
erResponseIndex++){
537                 if ( rDB.responseArray[otherResponseIndex].salesDelta != Response.NULL){
538                     //see if this other one has a higher rank
539                     if ( rDB.responseArray[otherResponseIndex].salesDelta > rDB.responseArray[re
sponseIndex].salesDelta){
540                         //this other response has a higher salesDelta
541                         currentRank++;
542                     }
543                 }
544             }
545         }
546         else{
547             //salesDelta was Response.NULL so the response goes rankless
548             currentRank = -1;
549         }
550         //put the ranking into the response object
551         rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].rank = currentRank;
552     } //finished ranking
553
554     //go through and make sure that the ranks are unique
555     //by looking at the rank and doing a look forward through the list, incrementing all the lat
er
556     //responses with the same rank (works because last bit looked like this {1,1,1,4,4,6} and NO
T {3,3,3,5,5,6}
557     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){
558         //go through rest of the responses and make the rest with the same rank one higher
559         if (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].rank != -1){
560             //see if there are any others with the same rank
561             currentRank = rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].rank;
562             for (int laterResponseIndex = responseIndex + 1; laterResponseIndex < rDB.responseAr
ray.length ; laterResponseIndex++){
563                 if ( rDB.responseArray[laterResponseIndex].rank != -1){
564                     //see if this other one has the same rank
565                     if ( rDB.responseArray[laterResponseIndex].rank == rDB.responseArray[respons
eIndex].rank){
566                         //up this later response has a lower rank!
567                         rDB.responseArray[laterResponseIndex].rank++;
568                     }
569                 }
570             } //end looking at later ranks
571         }
572     } //end making ranking unique
573
574     return rDB;
575 }
576
577 private String[] getOrderedSalesFeatures(ResponsesDB rDB){
578
579     //size the returning salesFeatures array
580     int arraySize = 1;
581     //for each response that is ranked and is possitive!
582     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){
583         //go through the responses and increase size based on what is ranked!
584         if ( (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].rank != -1) && (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].
salesDelta > 0) ){
585             //count this response
586             arraySize++;
587         }
588     } //end counting
589     String salesFeatures[] = new String[arraySize];
590
591     //go through the ranked responses and fill in the correct places in the returned array (rank
1 goes in index 0!!)
592     Response respObject;
593     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){

```

```

594         //go through the responses that have possitive salesDeltas
595         responseObject = rDB.responseArray[responseIndex];
596         if ((responseObject.rank != -1) && (responseObject.salesDelta > 0)){
597             //enter the sales feature into the correct place
598             salesFeatures[responseObject.rank - 1] = responseObject.salesFeatures[responseObject.response];
599         }
600     } //end filling in the sales features
601
602     return salesFeatures;
603 }
604
605 private String[] getOrderedSalesProblems(ResponsesDB rDB){
606
607     double problemStrength = -.002;
608
609     //size the returning salesProblems array
610     int arraySize = 0; //ends up being the number of problems
611     int numberRanked = 0; //ends up being the number of questions answered (# of worst ranking)
612     //for each response that is ranked and is negative!
613     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){
614         //go through the responses and increase size based on what is ranked!
615         if ( (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].rank != -1) && (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].
salesDelta < problemStrength ) ){
616             //count this response
617             arraySize++;
618         }
619         if (rDB.responseArray[responseIndex].rank != -1){
620             numberRanked++;
621         }
622     } //end counting
623     String salesProblems[] = new String[arraySize];
624
625     //go through the ranked responses and fill in the correct places in the returned array (wors
t ranked goes in index 0!!)
626     Response responseObject;
627     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < rDB.responseArray.length ;responseIndex++){
628         //go through the responses to find the one with negative salesDeltas
629         responseObject = rDB.responseArray[responseIndex];
630         if ((responseObject.rank != -1) && (responseObject.salesDelta < problemStrength)){
631             //enter the sales feature into the correct place
632             try{
633                 salesProblems[numberRanked - responseObject.rank] = responseObject.salesProblems[responseObject.r
esponse];
634             }
635             catch (Exception e){
636                 System.out.println("oh shit:"+e);
637             }
638         }
639     } //end filling in the sales problems
640
641     return salesProblems;
642 }
643
644
645 //test routine
646 private void print(){
647
648     System.out.println("MRSP: "+rDB.normalizedResponse_MRSP + "::"+rDB.response_MRSP);
649     System.out.println("fuel economy: "+ rDB.normalizedResponse_FuelEconomy+ "::"+rDB.r
esponse_FuelEconomy);
650     System.out.println("dependability: "+rDB.normalizedResponse_Dependability+ "::"+rDB.r
esponse_Dependability);
651     System.out.println("safety: "+rDB.normalizedResponse_Safety+ "::"+rDB.response_Safety
);
652     System.out.println("horsePower: "+rDB.normalizedResponse_HorsePower+ "::"+rDB.respons
e_HorsePower);
653 }
654 }
655

```



```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 public class TopLayerResponseDB {
4
5     public int[] directAnswers;
6
7     ResponsesDB innerResponsesDB;
8     public int[] responseArray;
9     public static int NUMBEROFTOPQUESTIONS = 48;
10    //deal with chip allocation answers in a speacial way(assuming that they
11    //are not going to be used in the bayesian update
12    //default them to be 20
13    public double response_MRSP = 20;
14    public double response_FuelEconomy = 20;
15    public double response_Dependability = 20;
16    public double response_Safety = 20;
17    public double response_HorsePower = 20;
18
19    //to be calculated once the chip responses are filled in.
20    public double normalizedResponse_MRSP;
21    public double normalizedResponse_FuelEconomy;
22    public double normalizedResponse_Dependability;
23    public double normalizedResponse_Safety;
24    public double normalizedResponse_HorsePower;
25
26    //where to put the segment array that the segment expert gives back
27    public int[] cachedSegArray = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8};
28
29    //values that give meaning to the response Database
30    public static final int NULL_TOP = 0;
31    public static final int FULLORCOMPACT_TOP = 1; // question panel 1 (3 vals)
32    public static final int PRICERANGE_TOP = 2; // question panel 5 (8 vals)
33    public static final int ROUGHROAD_TOP = 3; // question panel 3 (2 TOPs ea.)
34    public static final int DRIVEONICEORSNOW_TOP = 4; // question panel 3
35    public static final int TOWTRAILER_TOP = 5; // question panel 3
36    public static final int OFFROADDRIVING_TOP = 6; // question panel 3
37    public static final int FISHERORHUNTER_TOP = 7; // question panel 3
38    public static final int HOMESUPPLYHAULING_TOP = 8; // question panel 3
39    public static final int GENERALHAULING_TOP = 9; // question panel 3
40    public static final int CONSTRUCTION_TOP = 10; // question panel 4 (2 vals ea.)
41    public static final int TOWING_TOP = 11; // question panel 4
42    public static final int SNOWPLOWS_TOP = 12; // question panel 4
43    public static final int HAULING_TOP = 13; // question panel 4
44    public static final int NUMBERPEOPLE_TOP = 14; // question panel 2 (5 vals)
45    public static final int PEOPLEINFRONTSEAT_TOP = 15; // question panel 8 (3 vals)
46    public static final int TRUCKSIZE_TOP = 16; // question panel 9 (5 vals)
47    public static final int LIKESCHEVY_TOP = 17; // 17-24: question panel 6 (2 vals e
48
49    a.) public static final int LIKESDODGE_TOP = 18;
50    public static final int LIKESFORD_TOP = 19;
51    public static final int LIKESGMC_TOP = 20;
52    public static final int LIKESISUZU_TOP = 21;
53    public static final int LIKESMAZDA_TOP = 22;
54    public static final int LIKESNISSAN_TOP = 23;
55    public static final int LIKESTOYOTA_TOP = 24;
56    public static final int BEDSIZE_TOP = 25; // question panel 11 (3 vals)
57    public static final int TALLESTUSER_TOP = 26; // question panel 10 (3 vals)
58    public static final int FOURCYLGASENGINE_TOP = 27; // question panel 12 (2 vals ea.)
59    public static final int SIXCYLGASENGINE_TOP = 28; // question panel 12
60    public static final int EIGHTCYLGASENGINE_TOP = 29; // question panel 12
61    public static final int TENCYLGASENGINE_TOP = 30; // question panel 12
62    public static final int EIGHTCYLDIESEL_TOP = 31; // question panel 12
63    public static final int DONTKNOWENGINE_TOP = 32; // question panel 12
64    public static final int COMFORT_TOP = 33; // question panel 13
65    public static final int BODYSTYLING_TOP = 34; // question panel 14
66    public static final int GREATSTERIO_TOP = 35; // 35-47: options panel
67    public static final int THRDFRTHDOOR_TOP = 36;
68    public static final int LEATHERSEATS_TOP = 37;
69    public static final int CRUISECONTROL_TOP = 38;
70    public static final int POWERLOCK_TOP = 39;
71    public static final int POWERWINDOW_TOP = 40;
72    public static final int TILTWHEEL_TOP = 41;
73    public static final int TINTWINDOW_TOP = 42;
74    public static final int THEFTDETER_TOP = 43;
75    public static final int SAFETYUNIMP_TOP = 44;
76    public static final int BETTERTIRES_TOP = 45;
77    public static final int ANTILOCKBRAKES_TOP = 46;
78    public static final int FOURWHEELDR_TOP = 47;
79    public static final int AUTOMATIC_TOP = 48;
80
81    public static int[] TopToLowerTable;
82
83    static {
84        TopToLowerTable = new int[(NUMBEROFTOPQUESTIONS+1)];
85        TopToLowerTable[NULL_TOP] = ResponsesDB.NULL_VAL;
86        TopToLowerTable[FULLORCOMPACT_TOP] = ResponsesDB.FULLORCOMPACT_VAL;
87        TopToLowerTable[PRICERANGE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.PRICERANGE_VAL;
88        TopToLowerTable[ROUGHROAD_TOP] = ResponsesDB.OFFROAD_VAL;
89        TopToLowerTable[DRIVEONICEORSNOW_TOP] = ResponsesDB.OFFROAD_VAL;
90        TopToLowerTable[TOWTRAILER_TOP] = ResponsesDB.TOW_VAL;
91        TopToLowerTable[OFFROADDRIVING_TOP] = ResponsesDB.OFFROAD_VAL;

```

```

92     TopToLowerTable[FISHERORHUNTER_TOP] = ResponsesDB.OFFROAD_VAL;
93     TopToLowerTable[HOMESUPPLYHAULING_TOP] = ResponsesDB.HAULING_VAL;
94     TopToLowerTable[GENERALHAULING_TOP] = ResponsesDB.HAULING_VAL;
95     TopToLowerTable[CONSTRUCTION_TOP] = ResponsesDB.CONSTRUCTION_VAL;
96     TopToLowerTable[TOWING_TOP] = ResponsesDB.TOW_VAL;
97     TopToLowerTable[SNOWPLOWING_TOP] = ResponsesDB.SNOWPLOWING_VAL;
98     TopToLowerTable[HAULING_TOP] = ResponsesDB.HAULING_VAL;
99     TopToLowerTable[NUMBERPEOPLE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.NUMBERPEOPLE_VAL;
100    TopToLowerTable[PEOPLEINFRONTSEAT_TOP] = ResponsesDB.PEOPLEINFRONTSEAT_VAL;
101    TopToLowerTable[TRUCKSIZE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.TRUCKSIZE_VAL;
102    TopToLowerTable[LIKESCHEVY_TOP] = ResponsesDB.LIKESCHEVY_VAL;
103    TopToLowerTable[LIKESFORD_TOP] = ResponsesDB.LIKESFORD_VAL;
104    TopToLowerTable[LIKESDODGE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.LIKESDODGE_VAL;
105    TopToLowerTable[LIKESGMC_TOP] = ResponsesDB.LIKESGMC_VAL;
106    TopToLowerTable[LIKESISUZU_TOP] = ResponsesDB.LIKESISUZU_VAL;
107    TopToLowerTable[LIKESMAZDA_TOP] = ResponsesDB.LIKESMAZDA_VAL;
108    TopToLowerTable[LIKESNISSAN_TOP] = ResponsesDB.LIKESNISSAN_VAL;
109    TopToLowerTable[LIKESTOYOTA_TOP] = ResponsesDB.LIKESTOYOTA_VAL;
110    TopToLowerTable[BEDSIZE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.BEDSIZE_VAL;
111    TopToLowerTable[TALLESTUSER_TOP] = ResponsesDB.TALLESTUSER_VAL;
112    TopToLowerTable[FOURCYLGASENGINE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.FOURCYLGASENGINE_VAL;
113    TopToLowerTable[SIXCYLGASENGINE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.GREATSTERIO_VAL;
114    TopToLowerTable[EIGHTCYLGASENGINE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.EIGHTCYLGASENGINE_VAL;
115    TopToLowerTable[TENCYLGASENGINE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.TENCYLGASENGINE_VAL;
116    TopToLowerTable[EIGHTCYLDIESEL_TOP] = ResponsesDB.EIGHTCYLDIESEL_VAL;
117    TopToLowerTable[DONTKNOWENGINE_TOP] = ResponsesDB.NULL_VAL;
118    TopToLowerTable[COMFORT_TOP] = ResponsesDB.COMFORT_VAL;
119    TopToLowerTable[BODYSTYLING_TOP] = ResponsesDB.BODYSTYLING_VAL;
120    TopToLowerTable[GREATSTERIO_TOP] = ResponsesDB.GREATSTERIO_VAL;
121    TopToLowerTable[THRDFRTHDOOR_TOP] = ResponsesDB.THRDFRTHDOOR_VAL;
122    TopToLowerTable[LEATHERSEATS_TOP] = ResponsesDB.LEATHERSEATS_VAL;
123    TopToLowerTable[CRUISECONTROL_TOP] = ResponsesDB.CRUISECONTROL_VAL;
124    TopToLowerTable[POWERLOCK_TOP] = ResponsesDB.POWERLOCK_VAL;
125    TopToLowerTable[POWERWINDOW_TOP] = ResponsesDB.POWERWINDOW_VAL;
126    TopToLowerTable[TILTWHEEL_TOP] = ResponsesDB.TILTWHEEL_VAL;
127    TopToLowerTable[TINTWINDOW_TOP] = ResponsesDB.TINTWINDOW_VAL;
128    TopToLowerTable[THEFTDETER_TOP] = ResponsesDB.THEFTDETER_VAL;
129    TopToLowerTable[SAFETYUNIMP_TOP] = ResponsesDB.SAFETYUNIMP_VAL;
130    TopToLowerTable[BETTERTIRES_TOP] = ResponsesDB.BETTERTIRES_VAL;
131    TopToLowerTable[ANTILOCKBRAKES_TOP] = ResponsesDB.ANTILOCKBRAKES_VAL;
132    TopToLowerTable[FOURWHEELDR_TOP] = ResponsesDB.FOURWHEELDR_VAL;
133    TopToLowerTable[AUTOMATIC_TOP] = ResponsesDB.AUTOMATIC_VAL;
134 }
135
136 public TopLayerResponseDB(ResponsesDB InnerDB) {
137     innerResponsesDB = InnerDB;
138     directAnswers = new int[(NUMBEROFTOPQUESTIONS+1)];
139     for(int i = 0; i < directAnswers.length; i++) {
140         directAnswers[i] = -1;
141     }
142 }
143
144 //set and get methods
145 public void setTLVal(int index, int answer) {
146     directAnswers[index] = answer;
147     if(index==TOWING_TOP || index==TOWTRAILER_TOP) {
148         updateTowing();
149     }
150     else if(index==GENERALHAULING_TOP || index ==HAULING_TOP
151         ||index == HOMESUPPLYHAULING_TOP) {
152         updateHauling();
153     }
154     else if(index==ROUGHROAD_TOP || index == DRIVEONICEORSNOW_TOP
155         || index==OFFROADDRIVING_TOP || index==FISHERORHUNTER_TOP) {
156         updateOffRoad();
157     }
158     else if(index==DONTKNOWENGINE_TOP) {}
159     else innerResponsesDB.responseArray[TopToLowerTable[index]].response = answer;
160 }
161
162 public int getTLVal(int index) {
163     return directAnswers[index];
164 }
165
166 public void set_response_MRSP(int value){
167     response_MRSP = value;
168     innerResponsesDB.response_MRSP = value;
169 }
170
171 public void set_response_FuelEconomy(int value){
172     response_FuelEconomy = value;
173     innerResponsesDB.response_FuelEconomy = value;
174 }
175
176 public void set_response_Dependability(int value){
177     response_Dependability = value;
178     innerResponsesDB.response_Dependability = value;
179 }
180
181 public void set_response_Safety(int value){
182     response_Safety = value;
183     innerResponsesDB.response_Safety = value;

```

```

184     }
185
186     public void set_response_HorsePower(int value){
187         response_HorsePower = value;
188         innerResponsesDB.response_HorsePower = value;
189     }
190
191
192     //pushes all of the information in the top layer into the lower layer
193     public void updateInnerResponsesDB() {
194         for(int i = 1; i<directAnswers.length; i++) {
195             if (TopToLowerTable[i] != 0){
196                 //this answer can be filtered down to an existing response object
197                 innerResponsesDB.responseArray[TopToLowerTable[i]].response = directAnswers[i];
198             }
199         }
200         updateHauling();
201         updateTowing();
202         updateOffRoad();
203         updateSliders();
204     }
205
206     //lower level updates
207     public void updateSliders() {
208         innerResponsesDB.response_MRSP = response_MRSP;
209         innerResponsesDB.response_FuelEconomy = response_FuelEconomy;
210         innerResponsesDB.response_Dependability = response_Dependability;
211         innerResponsesDB.response_Safety = response_Safety;
212         innerResponsesDB.response_HorsePower = response_HorsePower;
213     }
214
215
216
217     public void updateHauling() {
218         if(directAnswers[HOMESUPPLYHAULING_TOP] ==2 || directAnswers[GENERALHAULING_TOP] ==2 || directAnswers[HAULING_TOP]==2) {
219             innerResponsesDB.responseArray[ResponsesDB.HAULING_VAL].response=2;
220         }
221         else {
222             innerResponsesDB.responseArray[ResponsesDB.HAULING_VAL].response=1;
223         }
224     }
225
226     public void updateTowing() {
227         if(directAnswers[TOWING_TOP] ==2 || directAnswers[TOWTRAILER_TOP]==2) {
228             innerResponsesDB.responseArray[ResponsesDB.TOW_VAL].response=2;
229         }
230         else {
231             innerResponsesDB.responseArray[ResponsesDB.TOW_VAL].response=1;
232         }
233     }
234
235     public void updateOffRoad() {
236         if(directAnswers[ROUGHROAD_TOP]==2 || directAnswers[DRIVEONICEORSNOW_TOP] == 2
237            || directAnswers[OFFROADDRIVING_TOP]==2 || directAnswers[FISHERORHUNTER_TOP]==2)
238         {
239             innerResponsesDB.responseArray[ResponsesDB.OFFROAD_VAL].response=2;
240         }
241         else {
242             innerResponsesDB.responseArray[ResponsesDB.OFFROAD_VAL].response=1;
243         }
244     }
245
246     public void print(){
247         for (int i = 1; i<directAnswers.length; i++){
248             System.out.println("answer_" +i+": "+ directAnswers[i]);
249         }
250     }
251
252 }

```

B. GUI Code Listings

1. **ExpertPanel.java**- Is the Expert Module, containing all expert GUI and logic functionality.
2. **MechanicExpertIntroPanel.java**- One of the three expert panels that the user encounters when entering an expert.
3. **QuestionsPanel.java**- controls the navigation and showing of the expert questions.
4. **Question_1Panel.java**- One of the sixteen question panels.
5. **QuestionInterface.java**- Allows the QuestionsPanel to handle the **Question_#Panel** in a standard and flexible manner.
6. **DoneWithQuestions.java**- Controls the exiting navigation.
7. **NeedMoreAnswersPanel.java**- Tells the user that they did not answer enough questions.
8. **ExpertExitPanel.java**- Tells the user "goodbye".
9. **ExpertReturningPanel.java**- Tells the user "hello again".
10. **BayesianSegmentRoom.java**- Retrieves and displays the recommended trucks in icon format.
11. **TruckPanel.java**- Displays a recommended truck and allows navigation to more information.
12. **WhatImThinkingPanel.java**- Controls the display of the current recommendations with recommendation explanations.
13. **WITPMMainPanel.java**- Displays the current recommended trucks in icon format.
14. **WITPTruckPanel.java**- Displays a recommended truck and explanation.
15. **FeaturesPanel.java**- Used to display the sales features and problems of a recommended truck.
16. **StatusFrame.java**- Used for debugging.

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2 import Trucktown.*;
3 import java.awt.*;
4
5 /* this is to be turned into 3 experts that essentially look identical
6 the differences are the intro and exit panels, background images and the
7 update to the responseDB of which expert the user chose. the same logic updates are
8 used.
9 */
10
11 public class ExpertPanel extends Panel{
12
13     TrucktownFrame parentFrame;
14
15     //common expert objects.
16     //background photo
17     protected Image expertBackground;
18
19     //
20     protected Color buttonColor = new Color(16762880);
21     protected Color buttonColor = new Color(206,206,206);
22     protected Color helpButColor = Color.green;
23     protected Font smallFont = new Font("Dialog", Font.BOLD, 14);
24     protected Font bigFont = new Font("Dialog", Font.BOLD, 20);
25
26     //classes used by the expert
27     protected ResponsesDB responsesDB;
28
29     protected TopLayerResponseDB topLayerDB;//added by xing 3/12/98
30
31     protected LogicExpert logicExpert;
32     protected QuestionsPanel questionsPanel;
33     protected ExpertHistory expertHistory;
34     public SessionModel data;
35
36     //expertType is to differentiate the experts
37     //would have liked to have made different expert that extend expert BUT would have gotten
38     //into casting hell
39     protected int expertType;
40     public static final int NONE = 0;
41     public static final int MECHANIC = 1;
42     public static final int NEIGHBOR = 2;
43     public static final int EDITOR = 3;
44
45     //list of trucks to be evaluated
46     protected Truck[] trucks;
47
48     //deal with returning users
49     private boolean shownBefore = false;
50
51     //state of the questionnaire (has the person finished?)
52     private int state;
53
54     //these test booleans are to be used everywhere
55     public boolean DEBUG = false;
56
57     //put in to get the status frame working
58     StatusFrame statusFrame;
59
60     private String[] mechanicQuestionPanelArray= {"",
61     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_1Panel",
62     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_2Panel",
63     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_3Panel",
64     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_4Panel",
65     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_5Panel",
66     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_6Panel",
67     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_7Panel",
68     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_8Panel",
69     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_9Panel",
70     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_10Panel",
71     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_11Panel",
72     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_12Panel",
73     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_16Panel",
74     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_13Panel",
75     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_14Panel",
76     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_15Panel"};
77
78     private String[] neighborQuestionPanelArray= {"",
79     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_1Panel",
80     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_2Panel",
81     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_3Panel",
82     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_4Panel",
83     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_5Panel",
84     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_6Panel",
85     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_7Panel",
86     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_8Panel",
87     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_9Panel",
88     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_10Panel",
89     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_11Panel",
90     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_12Panel",
91     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_16Panel",
92     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_13Panel",
93     "Trucktown.Expert.Question_14Panel",

```

```

93         "Trucktown.Expert.Question_15Panel");
94
95     private String[] editorQuestionPanelArray= {"",
96         "Trucktown.Expert.Question_1Panel",
97         "Trucktown.Expert.Question_2Panel",
98         "Trucktown.Expert.Question_3Panel",
99         "Trucktown.Expert.Question_4Panel",
100        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_5Panel",
101        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_6Panel",
102        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_7Panel",
103        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_8Panel",
104        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_9Panel",
105        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_10Panel",
106        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_16Panel",
107        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_11Panel",
108        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_12Panel",
109        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_13Panel",
110        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_14Panel",
111        "Trucktown.Expert.Question_15Panel");
112
113     //constructor
114     public ExpertPanel(TrucktownFrame parentFrame, int expertType){
115         this.parentFrame = parentFrame;
116         this.data = this.parentFrame.data;
117         this.expertType = expertType;
118         //load the image that will be in every background
119         if (expertType == this.MECHANIC){
120             expertBackground = parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Expert/garage_expert.jpg" );
121         }
122         else if (expertType == this.NEIGHBOR){
123             expertBackground = parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Expert/neighbor_expert.jpg" );
124         }
125         else if (expertType == this.EDITOR){
126             expertBackground = parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Expert/editor_expert.jpg" );
127         }
128     }
129
130     //show it and do it!!
131     //requires truck objects as inputs
132     // gets truck array and responseDB from SessionModel and calls showExpert()
133     public void show(){
134         if (expertType == this.MECHANIC){
135             this.trucks = data.getAllTrucks();
136             this.responsesDB = data.responsesDB;
137             this.topLayerDB = data.mechanic_topLayerDB; //added by xing 3/13/98
138
139             //stomp the lower level response set by filtering the
140             //the top layer responses down.
141             this.topLayerDB.updateInnerResponsesDB();
142
143             //deal with returning users
144             if (shownBefore){
145                 showAgain();
146             }
147         }
148         else{
149             ////create and show everything for the first time
150
151             //make the logic expert
152             logicExpert = new LogicExpert();
153
154             //make the questions panel (added! this may be a problem)
155             questionsPanel = new QuestionsPanel(this, mechanicQuestionPanelArray);
156             this.add(questionsPanel);
157
158             //make the history panel
159             expertHistory = data.mechanic_expertHistory;
160
161             //make the intro panel
162             MechanicExpertIntroPanel expertIntroPanel = new MechanicExpertIntroPanel(this);
163             this.add(expertIntroPanel);
164
165             //show the intro panel
166             //really different for every expert
167             expertIntroPanel.showExpertIntro();
168             //show me! Commented out by ART on 11-16
169             super.show();
170             this.shownBefore = true;
171         }
172     }
173     else if (expertType == this.NEIGHBOR){
174         this.trucks = data.getAllTrucks();
175         this.responsesDB = data.responsesDB;
176         this.topLayerDB = data.neighbor_topLayerDB; //added by xing 3/13/98
177
178         //stomp the lower level response set by filtering the
179         //the top layer responses down.
180         this.topLayerDB.updateInnerResponsesDB();
181
182         //deal with returning users
183         if (shownBefore){
184             showAgain();
185         }
186     }

```

```

184     }
185     else{
186         ///create and show everything for the first time
187
188         //make the logic expert
189         logicExpert = new LogicExpert();
190
191         //make a status frame
192         statusFrame = new StatusFrame(this);
193         statusFrame.setBounds(730,530, 600, 800);
194         statusFrame.show();
195
196
197         //make the questions panel (added! this may be a problem)
198         questionsPanel = new QuestionsPanel(this, neighborQuestionPanelArray);
199         this.add(questionsPanel);
200
201         expertHistory = data.neighbor_expertHistory;
202
203         //make the intro panel
204         NeighborExpertIntroPanel expertIntroPanel = new NeighborExpertIntroPanel(thi
s);
205         this.add(expertIntroPanel);
206
207         //show the intro panel
208         //really different for every expert
209         expertIntroPanel.showExpertIntro();
210         //show me! Commented out by ART on 11-16
211         super.show();
212         this.shownBefore = true;
213     }
214 }
215 else if (expertType == this.EDITOR){
216     this.trucks = data.getAllTrucks();
217     this.responsesDB = data.responsesDB;
218     this.topLayerDB = data.editor_topLayerDB; //added by xing 3/13/98
219
220     //stomp the lower level response set by filtering the
221     //the top layer responses down.
222     this.topLayerDB.updateInnerResponsesDB();
223
224     //deal with returning users
225     if (shownBefore){
226         showAgain();
227     }
228     else{
229         ///create and show everything for the first time
230
231         //make the logic expert
232         logicExpert = new LogicExpert();
233
234         //make the questions panel (added! this may be a problem)
235         questionsPanel = new QuestionsPanel(this, editorQuestionPanelArray);
236         this.add(questionsPanel);
237
238         //make the history panel
239         expertHistory = data.editor_expertHistory;
240
241         //make the intro panel
242         EditorExpertIntroPanel expertIntroPanel = new EditorExpertIntroPanel(this);
243         this.add(expertIntroPanel);
244
245         //show the intro panel
246         //really different for every expert
247         expertIntroPanel.showExpertIntro();
248         //show me! Commented out by ART on 11-16
249         super.show();
250         this.shownBefore = true;
251     }
252 }
253 }
254
255 private void showAgain(){
256     //welcome the person back to the showroom
257     if (DEBUG){System.out.println("showing the questions panel again");}
258     makeEveryPanelInvisible();
259     ExpertReturningPanel expertReturningPanel;
260     expertReturningPanel = new ExpertReturningPanel(this);
261     this.add(expertReturningPanel);
262     expertReturningPanel.showExpertReturn();
263     super.show();
264 }
265
266 protected void showQuestionsPanel(){
267     //make everything invisible I may want to
268     makeEveryPanelInvisible();
269     //show the questions panel with the right background
270     questionsPanel.showQuestions(expertBackground);
271     if (DEBUG){System.out.println("showing the questions panel");}
272 }
273
274 protected void showNeedMoreAnswers(){

```

```

275         makeEveryPanelInvisible();
276         //make it
277         NeedMoreAnswersPanel needMoreAnswersPanel;
278         needMoreAnswersPanel = new NeedMoreAnswersPanel(this);
279         //show the need more info panel
280         this.add(needMoreAnswersPanel);
281         needMoreAnswersPanel.reshape(0,0,800,600);
282         needMoreAnswersPanel.showPanel();
283     }
284
285     public void finishedQuestions(int state){
286         this.state = state;
287         //holy shit, the person is now done with the questions
288         makeEveryPanelInvisible();
289
290         //!!!!!! temporarily out so my GUI will work
291         //this.trucks = logicExpert.makeBestBayesianGuess(trucks);
292
293         //say goodbye to the user.
294         //make and add the goodbye panel
295         ExpertExitPanel expertExitPanel;
296         expertExitPanel = new ExpertExitPanel(this);
297         expertExitPanel.showPanel();
298         this.add(expertExitPanel);
299     }
300
301     //should be called just from the exit panel
302     protected void leaveExpert(int state){
303         this.state = state;
304         //hide the expert panel and give the state back to the trucktown frame
305         //some last minute cleanup
306         makeEveryPanelInvisible();
307
308         this.hide();
309         parentFrame.finishedWithModule(this, state);
310     }
311
312     //currently not needed
313     public void makeEveryPanelInvisible(){
314         //hide everything to be able to show things in the correct order
315         //I may want to hide all of the components in this
316         Component[] components = this.getComponents();
317         for (int i = 0; i<components.length; i++){
318             components[i].hide();
319         }
320     }
321
322     // added by Irene Wilson 2/16/98
323     // so, this violates all sorts of nebulous yet important programming principles.
324     // I really feel kinda bad about it. But oh well.
325     public Truck[] getTrucks()
326     {
327         return trucks;
328     }
329     // done with Irene's additions
330
331     //paint methods
332     public void update (Graphics g){
333         paint (g);
334     }
335
336     public void paint (Graphics g){
337         g.drawImage(this.expertBackground, 0, 0, 800, 600, this);
338     }
339 }

```



```

91         reason1 = new TextArea(""+features[0]), 4, 56, TextArea.SCROLLBARS_NONE);
92         reason1.setBackground(Color.gray);
93         reason1.setBounds(24,60,288,72);
94         reason1.setFont(reasonFont);
95         reason1.setEditable(false);
96         add(reason1);
97     }
98     if( (features.length > 1) && (features[1] != null) ) {
99         //make the second reason
100         reason2 = new TextArea(""+features[1]), 4, 56, TextArea.SCROLLBARS_NONE);
101         reason2.setBackground(Color.gray);
102         reason2.setBounds(24,132,288,72);
103         reason2.setFont(reasonFont);
104         reason2.setEditable(false);
105         add(reason2);
106     }
107     if( (features.length > 2) && (features[2] != null)) {
108         //make the third reason
109         reason3 = new TextArea(""+features[2]), 4, 56, TextArea.SCROLLBARS_NONE);
110         reason3.setBackground(Color.gray);
111         reason3.setBounds(24,204,288,72);
112         reason3.setFont(reasonFont);
113         reason3.setEditable(false);
114         add(reason3);
115     }
116     repaint();
117 }
118
119 public void update (Graphics g){
120     paint (g);
121 }
122
123 public void paint (Graphics g){
124 }
125 }
126 }

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 import java.awt.*;
6
7 import symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel;
8 public class MechanicExpertIntroPanel extends Panel{
9
10     private ExpertPanel expertPanel;
11     java.awt.Button TellMoreButton;
12     symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel wrappingLabel1;
13     private Trucktown.ImageButton leaveButton;
14
15     //text that cycles through the expert
16     private String[] textArray =
17         {"Hello, My name is Craig Lynch. I am the owner of Hillside Garage. We specialize in re
18 pairing trucks and sport utility vehicles.",
19         "I became a Trucktown advisor because so many of my customers have explained how challeng
20 ing it can be to buy a new truck. With so many different brands and so many different features, it c
21 an be confusing. With over 20 years of experience fixing all kind of trucks, I hope that I can help
22 you find the best truck.",
23         "IBM Trucktown pays me a monthly salary for providing expert advice. I want to stress th
24 e fact that I do not receive any money from truck manufacturers. I became a shopping expert to help
25 people find the right truck, not to promote a specific brand or model.",
26         "Over the years, I have worked on just about every brand and model of trucks. The only t
27 hing is that most of my customers drive American made trucks. I have seen most of the imports but re
28 ally don't know that much about them.",
29         "I understand you are looking for a truck. I'm going to ask you a series of questions an
30 d you can end our conversation at any time."};
31     private int onString = 0;
32
33
34
35     //constructor
36     public MechanicExpertIntroPanel(ExpertPanel expertPanel){
37         this.expertPanel = expertPanel;
38     }
39
40     //show it and do it!!
41     public void showExpertIntro(){
42         setLayout(null);
43         setBounds(0,0, 800, 600);
44         TellMoreButton = new java.awt.Button();
45         TellMoreButton.setLabel("Tell Me More");
46         TellMoreButton.setBounds(342,276,168,36);
47         TellMoreButton.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
48         TellMoreButton.setBackground(expertPanel.buttonColor);
49         add(TellMoreButton);
50         wrappingLabel1 = new symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel();
51         try {
52             wrappingLabel1.setText(textArray[onString]);
53             wrappingLabel1.setAlignStyle(symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel.ALIGN_CENTERED
54 );
55             wrappingLabel1.setBackground(Color.lightGray);
56         }
57         catch(java.beans.PropertyVetoException e) { }
58         //move the on string index up
59         onString++;
60         wrappingLabel1.setBounds(250,50,530,190);
61         wrappingLabel1.setFont(expertPanel.bigFont);
62         add(wrappingLabel1);
63
64         Image leaveImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/Backto.gif" )
65 ;
66         leaveButton = new ImageButton(leaveImage);
67         leaveButton.reshape(582, 276, 75, 75);
68         this.add(leaveButton);
69     }
70
71     //action method to deal with user hitting one of the truck image buttons
72     public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
73         //dealing with a button being hit.
74         if (TellMoreButton.equals(evt.target) ){
75             //go through all of the text
76             if(textArray.length > onString){
77                 try {
78                     wrappingLabel1.setText(textArray[onString]);
79                     wrappingLabel1.setAlignStyle(symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel.ALIGN_
80 CENTERED);
81                 }
82                 catch(java.beans.PropertyVetoException e) { }
83                 onString++;
84             }
85             else {
86                 expertPanel.remove(this);
87                 expertPanel.showQuestionsPanel();
88             }
89             return true;
90         }
91         else if (leaveButton.equals(evt.target) ){
92             //remove this and leave!
93             expertPanel.remove(this);
94         }
95     }
96 }

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2 import Trucktown.*;
3 import java.awt.*;
4
5 /* same questions panel for all of the experts */
6
7 public class QuestionsPanel extends Panel{
8     private ExpertPanel expertPanel;
9
10    //in the begining of life, we start with being on question zero
11    // which is not a question but a place where we start.
12    private int questionPanelIndex = 0;
13
14    //to be shown inside the questions panel
15    private Trucktown.ImageButton previousQuestionButton;
16    public Trucktown.ImageButton doneWithQuestionsButton;
17    private Trucktown.ImageButton whatImThinkingButton;
18
19    private Image whatImThinkingImage;
20    private Image whatImThinkingNowImage;
21
22    private Truck[] whatImThinkingTrucks;
23
24    //array of question Panel names- gotten when the thing is constructed
25    //abstracted out to have the class calling the constructor to have control over the question ord
26    er
27    //sort of silly cuz this will soon be handled by the logic expert
28    private String[] questionPanelArray;
29
30    //deal with returning users
31    private boolean shownQuestionsBefore = false;
32
33    private Image backgroundImage;
34
35    //constructor
36    public QuestionsPanel(ExpertPanel expertPanel, String[] questionPanelArray){
37        this.expertPanel = expertPanel;
38        this.questionPanelArray = questionPanelArray;
39    }
40
41    //show it and do it!!
42    public void showQuestions(Image backgroundImage){
43        this.backgroundImage = backgroundImage;
44
45        //deal with returning users
46        if (shownQuestionsBefore){
47            showAgain();
48        }
49        else{
50            shownQuestionsBefore = true;
51            this.setLayout(null);
52
53            //note: if more buttons are added, then change clean panel!!!
54            //make the previous question button
55            Image previousQuestionImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/b
ack.gif" );
56            previousQuestionButton = new ImageButton(previousQuestionImage);
57            previousQuestionButton.reshape(450, 495, 75, 75);
58            this.add(previousQuestionButton);
59            //make the DoneWithQuestionsButton
60            Image doneWithQuestionsImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/
backto.gif" );
61            doneWithQuestionsButton = new ImageButton(doneWithQuestionsImage);
62            doneWithQuestionsButton.reshape(575,495, 75, 75);
63            this.add(doneWithQuestionsButton);
64
65            //make the what Im thinking Button
66            whatImThinkingImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/think.gif
" );
67            whatImThinkingNowImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/thinki
ngAnimation.gif" );
68            whatImThinkingButton = new ImageButton(whatImThinkingImage);
69            whatImThinkingButton.reshape(25,25, 75, 75);
70            whatImThinkingButton.hide();
71            this.add(whatImThinkingButton);
72
73            //show the first question by asking the next question
74            showNextQuestion();
75
76            this.reshape(0,0,800,600);
77            this.show();
78        }
79    }
80
81    private void showAgain(){
82        this.show();
83        //make sure that the buttons are showing
84        doneWithQuestionsButton.show();
85        previousQuestionButton.show();
86        whatImThinkingButton.hide();
87    }

```

```

88         //just show the question that we left off on
89         this.showQuestion();
90     }
91
92     //action method to deal with user hitting one of the truck image buttons
93     public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
94         //dealing with a button being hit.
95         if (previousQuestionButton.equals(evt.target) ){
96             //make sure that the done button is now showing(cuz we may have left from th
e last screen)
97             doneWithQuestionsButton.show();
98             showPreviousQuestion();
99             return true;
100         }
101         else if (doneWithQuestionsButton.equals(evt.target) ){
102             userIsDone();
103             return true;
104         }
105         else if (whatImThinkingButton.equals(evt.target) ){
106             showWhatImThinkingPanel();
107             return true;
108         }
109         //
110         //
111         //help buttons implemented by question panels
112         //
113         //
114         else if (arg.equals("Why some people like compact trucks")){
115             //implemented by question 1
116             Image helpImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Help/like_compact.jp
pg" );
117             //hide the questions panel
118             this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
119             HelpPanel helpPanel = new HelpPanel(expertPanel);
120             this.expertPanel.add(helpPanel);
121             helpPanel.showHelp(helpImage);
122             return true;
123         }
124         else if (arg.equals("Why some people like full size trucks")){
125             //implemented by question 1
126             Image helpImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Help/like_full.jpg"
);
127             //hide the questions panel
128             this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
129             HelpPanel helpPanel = new HelpPanel(expertPanel);
130             this.expertPanel.add(helpPanel);
131             helpPanel.showHelp(helpImage);
132             return true;
133         }
134         else if (arg.equals("Trailer Weights")){
135             //implemented by question 3
136             Image helpImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Help/trailer_wt.jpg
" );
137             //hide the questions panel
138             this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
139             HelpPanel helpPanel = new HelpPanel(expertPanel);
140             this.expertPanel.add(helpPanel);
141             helpPanel.showHelp(helpImage);
142             return true;
143         }
144         else if (arg.equals("Truck prices today")){
145             //implemented by question 5
146             Image helpImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Help/prices_today.jp
pg" );
147             //hide the questions panel
148             this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
149             HelpPanel helpPanel = new HelpPanel(expertPanel);
150             this.expertPanel.add(helpPanel);
151             helpPanel.showHelp(helpImage);
152             return true;
153         }
154         else if (arg.equals("Why some people like short bed trucks")){
155             //implemented by question 11
156             Image helpImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Help/like_short.jpg
" );
157             //hide the questions panel
158             this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
159             HelpPanel helpPanel = new HelpPanel(expertPanel);
160             this.expertPanel.add(helpPanel);
161             helpPanel.showHelp(helpImage);
162             return true;
163         }
164         else if (arg.equals("Why some people like long bed trucks")){
165             //implemented by question 11
166             Image helpImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Help/like_long.jpg"
);
167             //hide the questions panel
168             this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
169             HelpPanel helpPanel = new HelpPanel(expertPanel);
170             this.expertPanel.add(helpPanel);
171             helpPanel.showHelp(helpImage);
172             return true;

```

```

173         }
174         else if (arg.equals("Why some people like smaller engines")){
175             //implemented by question 3
176             Image helpImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Help/like_v46.jpg"
);
177             //hide the questions panel
178             this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
179             HelpPanel helpPanel = new HelpPanel(expertPanel);
180             this.expertPanel.add(helpPanel);
181             helpPanel.showHelp(helpImage);
182             return true;
183         }
184         else if (arg.equals("Why some people like larger engines")){
185             //implemented by question 3
186             Image helpImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Help/like_v8.jpg" );
187             //hide the questions panel
188             this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
189             HelpPanel helpPanel = new HelpPanel(expertPanel);
190             this.expertPanel.add(helpPanel);
191             helpPanel.showHelp(helpImage);
192             return true;
193         }
194         else if (arg.equals("What's the difference")){
195             //implemented by question 3
196             Image helpImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Help/diff_future.jp
g" );
197             //hide the questions panel
198             this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
199             HelpPanel helpPanel = new HelpPanel(expertPanel);
200             this.expertPanel.add(helpPanel);
201             helpPanel.showHelp(helpImage);
202             return true;
203         }
204         return false;
205     }
206 }
207 //show methods
208 public void showWhatImThinkingPanel(){
209     //hide the questions panel
210     this.expertPanel.makeEveryPanelInvisible();
211     //make the what i'm thinking panel
212     WhatImThinkingPanel whatImThinkingPanel = new WhatImThinkingPanel(expertPanel);
213     this.expertPanel.add(whatImThinkingPanel);
214     whatImThinkingPanel.showWhatImThinking(expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/cl
ouds.jpg" ));
215 }
216 public void showNextQuestion(){
217     /* this routine may be replaced by a more generic beast that asks a question expert what the
next question it
218     should ask should be. it will probably then add to a questionsasked array to remember the o
rder that I've asked
219     */
220     //increments the question index
221     this.questionPanelIndex++;
222     showQuestion(this.questionPanelIndex);
223 }
224 private void showPreviousQuestion(){
225     //decrements question index if it is greater than 1
226     if (1 < this.questionPanelIndex){
227         //back up
228         this.questionPanelIndex--;
229     }
230     else {
231         //show the first question
232         this.questionPanelIndex = 1;
233     }
234     showQuestion(this.questionPanelIndex);
235 }
236 public void showQuestion(){
237     //show what ever was shown last
238     showQuestion(this.questionPanelIndex);
239 }
240 private void showQuestion(int questionPanelIndex){
241     /* the questionpanelarray may become the history panel array that is constructed as
the user moves
242     forward through the questionnaire
243     */
244     if (expertPanel.DEBUG){
245         System.out.println("question Index in showQuestion:"+questionPanelIn
dex);
246     }
247 }
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256

```

```

257         //remove everything but the buttons
258         cleanPanel();
259
260         //think about what the user has said and update the logic
261         //axed out, and strip out if the expert's logic is doing just fine
262         //expertPanel.trucks = expertPanel.logicExpert.makeBestGuess(expertPanel.trucks, exp
ertPanel.responsesDB);
263
264
265         //deal with the what i am thinking button.
266         Truck[] newWhatImThinkingTrucks = expertPanel.logicExpert.get4RecommendedBayesianAndSegmentT
rucks(expertPanel.responsesDB, expertPanel.trucks);
267
268         //show the button and tell the history object if the user has some trucks to show
269         if (newWhatImThinkingTrucks[0] != null){
270             //there are trucks there!
271             whatImThinkingButton.show();
272             expertPanel.expertHistory.expertIsThinkingSomething = true;
273             //this is the point at which the showroom can use this expert's information
274             expertPanel.data.lastExpertRecommender = expertPanel.expertType;
275         }
276         else {
277             //not confident enough
278             whatImThinkingButton.hide();
279             expertPanel.expertHistory.expertIsThinkingSomething = false;
280         }
281         //show the correct image
282         //poor code sorry
283         if (whatImThinkingTrucks != null){
284             if (whatImThinkingTrucks[0] == newWhatImThinkingTrucks[0] &&
285                 whatImThinkingTrucks[1] == newWhatImThinkingTrucks[1] &&
286                 whatImThinkingTrucks[2] == newWhatImThinkingTrucks[2] &&
287                 whatImThinkingTrucks[3] == newWhatImThinkingTrucks[3]){
288                 //nothing has changed
289                 whatImThinkingButton.setUnarmedImage(whatImThinkingImage);
290             }
291             else{
292                 //show the NEW button cuz the trucks have changed
293                 whatImThinkingButton.setUnarmedImage(whatImThinkingNowImage);
294             }
295         }
296         else{
297             //show the NEW button cuz the trucks have changed
298             whatImThinkingButton.setUnarmedImage(whatImThinkingNowImage);
299         }
300         whatImThinkingTrucks = newWhatImThinkingTrucks;
301
302         //deal with making the status frame do something
303         expertPanel.statusFrame.updateStatus(expertPanel.responsesDB, expertPanel.trucks);
304
305
306         //try to make sure questionPanelIndex is within the bounds of the questionpanel arra
y
307         try {
308             try {
309                 //hard core programming that takes the name in the question panel array,
310                 //makes an object out of it, adds it, and shows it
311                 Class QPanel = Class.forName(questionPanelArray[questionPanelIndex]);
312                 Class params[] = new Class[1];
313                 params[0] = expertPanel.getClass();
314                 java.lang.reflect.Constructor constructor = QPanel.getConstructor(params);
315                 Object objParams[] = new Object[1];
316                 objParams[0] = expertPanel;
317                 Object questionPanel = constructor.newInstance(objParams);
318                 this.add((Component)questionPanel);
319                 ((QuestionInterface)questionPanel).showQuestion();
320             }
321             catch(Exception classE){
322                 //must be done because there was no class behind the string name in the question
323                 panel array
324                 if (expertPanel.DEBUG){
325                     System.out.println(classE);
326                 }
327
328                 DoneWithQuestions doneWithQuestions = new DoneWithQuestions(expertPanel);
329                 doneWithQuestions.showQuestion_Configuration();
330             }
331         }
332         catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e){
333             //ran through all of the questions, must be done
334             if (expertPanel.DEBUG){
335                 System.out.println("finished with question array");
336             }
337             DoneWithQuestions doneWithQuestions = new DoneWithQuestions(expertPanel);
338             doneWithQuestions.showQuestion_Configuration();
339         }
340     }
341 }
342
343 public void cleanPanel(){

```

```

344         //remove everything added to the panel (except for the first 3 components
345         // which are ubiquitous buttons)
346         doneWithQuestionsButton.show(); //just make sure that its showing
347         try {
348             Component component;
349
350             int i = 3;
351             while(true){
352                 component = this.getComponent(i);
353                 //debug
354                 if (expertPanel.DEBUG){
355                     System.out.println(i+"=i and component:"+component);
356                 }
357                 this.remove(component);
358                 component = null;
359             }
360         }
361         catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e){
362             if (expertPanel.DEBUG){
363                 System.out.println("hit the end of the array");
364             }
365             //hit one after the end of the component array
366             //do nothing and continue with life
367         }
368     }
369     public void finishedQuestion(){
370         //the user is done with the question
371         if (expertPanel.DEBUG){
372             System.out.println("question Index of the panel just finished:"+questionPane
373             lIndex);
374             expertPanel.responsesDB.print();
375         }
376     }
377     //show next question
378     showNextQuestion();
379 }
380
381 private void userIsDone(){
382     //calls the method in the done class
383     //make the DoneWithQuestions class
384     DoneWithQuestions doneWithQuestions = new DoneWithQuestions(expertPanel);
385     doneWithQuestions.done();
386 }
387
388 //paint methods
389 //update or paint method here!!
390 //paint methods
391 public void update (Graphics g){
392     paint (g);
393 }
394
395 public void paint (Graphics g){
396     g.drawImage(this.backgroundImage, 0, 0, 800, 600, this);
397 }
398
399 }

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 import java.awt.*;
6
7 import symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel;
8 public class Question_1Panel extends Panel implements QuestionInterface{
9
10     private ExpertPanel expertPanel;
11     //private Response[] respArray;
12
13
14     TopLayerResponseDB topLayerDB;
15     //added by xing 3/13/98
16
17     java.awt.Button button2;
18     java.awt.Button button1;
19     symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel wrappingLabel1;
20     symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel wrappingLabel2;
21     java.awt.Button button3;
22
23
24     //constructor
25     public Question_1Panel(ExpertPanel expertPanel){
26         this.expertPanel = expertPanel;
27     }
28
29     //show it and do it!!
30     public void showQuestion(){
31
32         System.out.println("showing question 1");
33
34         setLayout(null);
35         setBounds(380, 50, 378, 295);
36         setBackground(Color.lightGray);
37
38         //respArray = expertPanel.responsesDB.responseArray;
39         topLayerDB = expertPanel.topLayerDB;
40
41         button2 = new java.awt.Button();
42         button2.setLabel("Only full size trucks");
43         button2.setBounds(105,140,170,36);
44         button2.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
45         button2.setBackground(expertPanel.buttonColor);
46         add(button2);
47         if(topLayerDB.getTLVal(TopLayerResponseDB.FULLORCOMPACT_TOP) == 2) button2.requestFo
48     cus();
49         button1 = new java.awt.Button();
50         button1.setLabel("Only compact trucks");
51         button1.setBounds(105,190,170,36);
52         button1.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
53         button1.setBackground(expertPanel.buttonColor);
54         add(button1);
55         if(topLayerDB.getTLVal(TopLayerResponseDB.FULLORCOMPACT_TOP) == 1) button1.requestFo
56     cus();
57         wrappingLabel1 = new symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel();
58         wrappingLabel2 = new symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel();
59         try
60         {
61             wrappingLabel1.setText("Trucks basically come in two sizes- full size and co
62     mpact.");
63             wrappingLabel2.setText("Do you have a certain size truck in mind?");
64         }
65         catch(java.beans.PropertyVetoException e) { }
66         try
67         {
68             wrappingLabel1.setAlignStyle(symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel.ALIGN_CENTERE
69     D);
70             wrappingLabel2.setAlignStyle(symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel.ALIGN_CENTERED);
71         }
72         catch(java.beans.PropertyVetoException e) { }
73         wrappingLabel1.setBounds(9,5,366,55);
74         wrappingLabel1.setFont(expertPanel.bigFont);
75         add(wrappingLabel1);
76         wrappingLabel2.setBounds(9,80,366,55);
77         wrappingLabel2.setFont(expertPanel.bigFont);
78         add(wrappingLabel2);
79         button3 = new java.awt.Button();
80         button3.setLabel("Either size is OK");
81         button3.setBounds(105,240,170,36);
82         button3.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
83         button3.setBackground(expertPanel.buttonColor);
84         add(button3);
85         if(topLayerDB.getTLVal(TopLayerResponseDB.FULLORCOMPACT_TOP) == 3) button3.requestFo
86     cus();
87         //changed by xing 3/13/98
88         //adding a help button in the questionspanel
89         Button helpButton = new java.awt.Button();
90         helpButton.setLabel("Why some people like compact trucks");
91         helpButton.setBounds(getLocation().x + 31 ,420,316,36);

```



```

88         helpButton.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
89         helpButton.setBackground(expertPanel.helpButColor);
90         expertPanel.questionsPanel.add(helpButton);
91
92         Button help2Button = new java.awt.Button();
93         help2Button.setLabel("Why some people like full size trucks");
94         help2Button.setBounds(getLocation().x + 31,370,316,36);
95         help2Button.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
96         help2Button.setBackground(expertPanel.helpButColor);
97         expertPanel.questionsPanel.add(help2Button);
98
99     }
100
101     //action method to deal with user hitting one of the truck image buttons
102     public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
103         //dealing with a button being hit.
104         if (button1.equals(evt.target) ){
105             response(1);
106             return true;
107         }
108         else if (button2.equals(evt.target) ){
109             response(2);
110             return true;
111         }
112         else if (button3.equals(evt.target) ){
113             response(3);
114             return true;
115         }
116         return false;
117     }
118
119     public void response(int response){
120         //enter into the responses db what the response was
121         topLayerDB.setTLVal(TopLayerResponseDB.FULLORCOMPACT_TOP, response);
122         //modified by Xing 3/13/98
123         //tell the questions panel that this question is finished
124         expertPanel.questionsPanel.finishedQuestion();
125     }
126
127     //paint methods
128     //update or paint method here!!
129     //paint methods
130     public void update (Graphics g){
131         paint (g);
132     }
133
134     public void paint (Graphics g){
135     }
136 }
137

```

```
1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 public interface QuestionInterface{
4
5     public abstract void showQuestion();
6
7     public abstract void reshape(int x, int y, int h, int w);
8
9 }
```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 //
6 //
7 // DoneWithQuestions
8 //
9 /* this little beast decides what to do when the user is done with the regular questions
10 */
11 //
12 public class DoneWithQuestions {
13     private ExpertPanel expertPanel;
14
15     //constructor
16     public DoneWithQuestions(ExpertPanel expertPanel){
17         this.expertPanel = expertPanel;
18     }
19
20     //methods
21     public void done(){
22         //see if enough questions were answered to continue
23         //on to the config question
24         if ((expertPanel.expertHistory.expertIsThinkingSomething) &&
25             (expertPanel.expertHistory.questionConfigPanelShown == false)){
26             showQuestion_Configuration();
27         }
28         else if ((expertPanel.expertHistory.expertIsThinkingSomething) &&
29             (expertPanel.expertHistory.questionConfigPanelShown == true)){
30             //just be done so skip it and get the hell out of here
31             expertPanel.finishedQuestions(ModuleState.DONE_VISIT);
32         }
33         else{
34             showNeedMoreInfo();
35         }
36     }
37
38     private void showNeedMoreInfo(){
39         //make it
40         NeedMoreAnswersPanel needMoreAnswersPanel;
41         needMoreAnswersPanel = new NeedMoreAnswersPanel(expertPanel);
42         //show the need more info panel
43         expertPanel.questionsPanel.doneWithQuestionsButton.hide();
44         expertPanel.questionsPanel.cleanPanel();
45         expertPanel.questionsPanel.add(needMoreAnswersPanel);
46         expertPanel.questionsPanel.show();
47         needMoreAnswersPanel.reshape(0,0,800,600);
48         needMoreAnswersPanel.showPanel();
49         if (expertPanel.DEBUG){System.out.println("config it");}
50     }
51
52
53     public void showQuestion_Configuration(){
54         //show it cuz it hasn't been shown before
55         Question_ConfigurationPanel question_ConfigurationPanel;
56         question_ConfigurationPanel = new Question_ConfigurationPanel(expertPanel);
57         //show the config screen and hiding the done button
58         expertPanel.questionsPanel.doneWithQuestionsButton.hide();
59         expertPanel.questionsPanel.cleanPanel();
60         expertPanel.questionsPanel.add(question_ConfigurationPanel);
61         question_ConfigurationPanel.reshape(0,0,800,700);
62         question_ConfigurationPanel.showQuestion_ConfigurationPanel();
63     }
64 }
65

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 import java.awt.*;
6
7 import symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel;
8 public class NeedMoreAnswersPanel extends Panel{
9
10     private ExpertPanel expertPanel;
11
12     symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel wrappingLabel1;
13     private Trucktown.ImageButton backToMapButton;
14
15     //constructor
16     public NeedMoreAnswersPanel(ExpertPanel expertPanel){
17         this.expertPanel = expertPanel;
18     }
19
20     //show it and do it!!
21     public void showPanel(){
22
23         setLayout(null);
24         setBounds(300, 80, 410, 270);
25         setBackground(Color.lightGray);
26         wrappingLabel1 = new symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel();
27         try {
28             wrappingLabel1.setText("Sorry that you couldn't stay to finish. I suggest th
at you choose another advisor or visit automile.");
29             wrappingLabel1.setAlignStyle(symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel.ALIGN_CENTERED
);
30         }
31         catch(java.beans.PropertyVetoException e) { }
32         wrappingLabel1.setBounds(12,12,384,124);
33         wrappingLabel1.setFont(expertPanel.bigFont);
34         add(wrappingLabel1);
35         //make the DoneWithQuestionsButton
36         Image doneWithQuestionsImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Expert/
back_map.jpg" );
37         backToMapButton = new ImageButton(doneWithQuestionsImage);
38         this.add(backToMapButton);
39         backToMapButton.reshape(135, 140,115, 85);
40
41         expertPanel.questionsPanel.doneWithQuestionsButton.hide();
42
43     }
44
45     //action method to deal with user
46     public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
47         //dealing with a button being hit.
48         if (backToMapButton.equals(evt.target) ){
49             //remove this and leave!
50             this.getParent().remove(this);
51             expertPanel.leaveExpert(ModuleState.PARTIAL_VISIT);
52             return true;
53         }
54
55         return false;
56     }
57
58     //paint methods
59     //update or paint method here!!
60     //paint methods
61     public void update (Graphics g){
62         paint (g);
63     }
64
65     public void paint (Graphics g){
66     }
67 }
68

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import java.awt.*;
4 import Trucktown.*;
5
6 public class StatusFrame extends Frame{
7
8     ExpertPanel expertPanel;
9     private Truck[] trucks;
10    //private int[] segmentArray;
11    private ResponsesDB responsesDB;
12
13    private Choice truckChoice;
14    java.awt.Button updateDeltasButton;
15    private BayesianExpert bayesianExpert;
16    private boolean firstTime = true;
17
18    public StatusFrame(ExpertPanel expertPanel){
19        this.expertPanel = expertPanel;
20        this.setBounds(700,0, 700, 600);
21
22        super.show();
23    }
24
25    public void updateStatus(ResponsesDB responsesDB, Truck[] trucks){
26        this.responsesDB = responsesDB;
27        this.trucks = trucks;
28        //this.segmentArray = segmentArray;
29
30        if (firstTime){
31            /*
32             updateDeltasButton = new java.awt.Button();
33             updateDeltasButton.setLabel("OK");
34             updateDeltasButton.setBounds(110,200,170,36);
35             updateDeltasButton.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
36             updateDeltasButton.setBackground(expertPanel.buttonColor);
37             add(updateDeltasButton);
38            */
39            //to able to choose the truck to view it's response deltas
40            /*
41             truckChoice = new Choice();
42             truckChoice.setBounds(70,144,250,36);
43             for(int i = 0; i < trucks.length; i++){
44                 {
45                     truckChoice.add(trucks[i].GetString(trucks[1].VEHICLE_STR));
46                 }
47             }
48            */
49            firstTime = false;
50        }
51
52        this.update(this.getGraphics());
53    }
54
55    //show the deltas of questions for the given truck in the pull down menu
56    public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg)
57    {
58        //dealing with a button being hit.
59        if (updateDeltasButton.equals(evt.target) ){
60            // update the deltas for this truck
61
62            //make a bayesian expert to ask
63            BayesianExpert bayesianExpert = new BayesianExpert();
64            //ask the expert fill the responseDB with delta's
65            //Truck selectedTruck = expertPanel.data.truckDB.getTruckFromName(truckChoice.getSelected
66            dItem());
67            //this.responsesDB = bayesianExpert.makeDeltas(this.responsesDB, this.trucks, selectedTr
68            uck);
69            //this.responsesDB = bayesianExpert.rankResponsesByDelta(this.responsesDB);
70
71            this.update(this.getGraphics());
72
73            return true;
74        }
75        return false;
76    }
77
78    //paint methods
79    //update or paint method here!!
80    //paint methods
81    public void paint (Graphics g){
82
83        try{
84
85            //print the segments the user belongs to
86            //g.drawString("user belongs to segment:", 20, 40);
87            //for (int segmentIndex=0; segmentIndex<segmentArray.length; segmentIndex++){
88            //    g.drawString(String.valueOf(segmentArray[segmentIndex]), (160 + 10*segmentInde
89            x), 40);
90            //}
91
92

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 import java.awt.*;
6
7 import symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel;
8 public class ExpertExitPanel extends Panel{
9
10     private ExpertPanel expertPanel;
11
12     symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel wrappingLabel1;
13     private Trucktown.ImageButton leaveButton;
14
15     //constructor
16     public ExpertExitPanel(ExpertPanel expertPanel){
17         this.expertPanel = expertPanel;
18     }
19
20     //show it and do it!!
21     public void showPanel(){
22
23         setLayout(null);
24         setBounds(300, 80, 410, 232);
25         setBackground(Color.lightGray);
26
27         wrappingLabel1 = new symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel();
28         try {
29             wrappingLabel1.setText("I think that you have told me enough to tell the peop
le at the showroom what to show you. Thank's for stopping by!");
30             wrappingLabel1.setAlignStyle(symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel.ALIGN_CENTERED
);
31         }
32         catch(java.beans.PropertyVetoException e) { }
33         wrappingLabel1.setBounds(12,12,384,84);
34         wrappingLabel1.setFont(expertPanel.bigFont);
35         add(wrappingLabel1);
36
37         Image leaveImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Expert/back_map.jpg
" );
38         leaveButton = new ImageButton(leaveImage);
39         leaveButton.reshape(142, 108, 115, 85);
40         this.add(leaveButton);
41     }
42
43     //action method to deal with user
44     public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
45         //dealing with a button being hit.
46         if (leaveButton.equals(evt.target) ){
47             //remove this and leave!
48             expertPanel.remove(this);
49             expertPanel.leaveExpert(ModuleState.DONE_VISIT);
50
51             return true;
52         }
53         return false;
54     }
55
56     //paint methods
57     //update or paint method here!!
58     //paint methods
59     public void update (Graphics g){
60         paint (g);
61     }
62
63     public void paint (Graphics g){
64     }
65 }
66

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 import java.awt.*;
6 import symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel;
7
8 public class ExpertReturningPanel extends Panel{
9
10     private ExpertPanel expertPanel;
11     symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel wrappingLabel1;
12     private Trucktown.ImageButton gotoConversationButton;
13
14     //constructor
15     public ExpertReturningPanel(ExpertPanel expertPanel){
16         this.expertPanel = expertPanel;
17     }
18
19     //show it and do it!!
20     public void showExpertReturn(){
21         setLayout(null);
22         setBounds(300, 80, 410, 232);
23         setBackground(Color.lightGray);
24
25         wrappingLabel1 = new symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel();
26         try {
27             wrappingLabel1.setText("Welcome back! Let's continue where we left off.");
28             wrappingLabel1.setAlignStyle(symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel.ALIGN_CENTERED);
29         };
30         catch(java.beans.PropertyVetoException e) { }
31         wrappingLabel1.setBounds(12,12,384,84);
32         wrappingLabel1.setFont(expertPanel.bigFont);
33         add(wrappingLabel1);
34
35         Image conversationImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/backTo
Conversation.gif" );
36         gotoConversationButton = new ImageButton(conversationImage);
37         gotoConversationButton.reshape(122, 108, 140, 70);
38         this.add(gotoConversationButton);
39     }
40
41
42
43     //action method to deal with user hitting one of the truck image buttons
44     public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
45         //dealing with a button being hit.
46         if (gotoConversationButton.equals(evt.target) ){
47             expertPanel.showQuestionsPanel();
48             expertPanel.remove(this);
49             return true;
50         }
51
52         return false;
53     }
54
55     //paint methods
56     //update or paint method here!!
57     //paint methods
58     public void update (Graphics g){
59         paint (g);
60     }
61
62     public void paint (Graphics g){
63     }
64 }

```

```

1 package Trucktown.ShowRoom;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4 import Trucktown.Expert.*;
5
6 import java.awt.*;
7 import java.net.*;
8 import java.applet.*;
9 import symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel;
10
11 public class BayesianSegmentRoom extends Panel{
12
13     private ShowRoomPanel showRoomPanel;
14     ImageButton button1;
15
16     //bayesian trucks
17     LtLabel truckLabel1;
18     LtLabel truckLabel2;
19     private Trucktown.ImageButton truckButton_1;
20     private Trucktown.ImageButton truckButton_2;
21
22     //segment trucks
23     LtLabel truckLabel3;
24     LtLabel truckLabel4;
25     LghtLabel infoLabel;
26     private Trucktown.ImageButton truckButton_3;
27     private Trucktown.ImageButton truckButton_4;
28     private LabHolder labHold = new LabHolder();
29
30     public Truck[] topTrucks;
31
32     Image backgroundImage;
33
34     //constructor
35     public BayesianSegmentRoom(ShowRoomPanel showRoomPanel)
36     {
37         this.showRoomPanel = showRoomPanel;
38         setLayout(null);
39         setSize(800,600);
40
41         LtLabel Lab1 = new LtLabel("Here are a few trucks that I think you might like.", LtL
42     abel.CENTER);
43         Lab1.setFont(showRoomPanel.bigFont);
44         Lab1.setBounds(225, 20, 550, 35);
45         labHold.add(Lab1);
46
47         LtLabel Lab2 = new LtLabel("To learn more about a truck, click on its image.", LtLab
48     el.CENTER);
49         Lab2.setFont(showRoomPanel.bigFont);
50         Lab2.setBounds(225, 55, 550, 35);
51         labHold.add(Lab2);
52
53         //make the background clouds (should go else where)
54         this.backgroundImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/clouds.jpg"
55     );
56
57         //make "take me to trucktown" image button
58         Image backToTrucktownImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/
59     Mainmap.gif" );
60         button1 = new ImageButton(backToTrucktownImage);
61         button1.reshape(50,25, 140, 70);
62         this.add(button1);
63
64
65         //figure out what four baysian trucks to show (but just show two of these
66         this.topTrucks = getTopTrucks(showRoomPanel.responsesDB, showRoomPanel.trucks);
67         //see if the last truck was filled in
68         try {
69             String s = topTrucks[3].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR);
70         }
71         catch (NullPointerException e){
72             //didn't get a truck so fill it up
73             System.out.println("oops, there were no trucks from the BAYESIAN analysis");
74             topTrucks[0] = showRoomPanel.trucks[0];
75             topTrucks[1] = showRoomPanel.trucks[1];
76             topTrucks[2] = showRoomPanel.trucks[2];
77             topTrucks[3] = showRoomPanel.trucks[3];
78         }
79
80         //first truck
81         truckLabel1 = new LtLabel(topTrucks[0].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR), LghtLabel.CENTE
82     R);
83         truckLabel1.setBounds(105,120,250,30);
84         truckLabel1.setFont(showRoomPanel.smallFont);
85         labHold.add(truckLabel1);
86
87         Image truckImage_1 = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( topTrucks[0].GetString(Truck.I
88     MAGE_STR) );
89         truckImage_1 = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage_1, 225, 148);
90         truckButton_1 = new ImageButton(truckImage_1);
91         truckButton_1.reshape(110, 150, 225, 148);

```



```

87         this.add(truckButton_1);
88
89         //second truck
90         truckLabel2 = new JLabel(topTrucks[1].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR), LightLabel.CENTE
R);
91         truckLabel2.setBounds(435,120,250,30);
92         truckLabel2.setFont(showRoomPanel.smallFont);
93         labHold.add(truckLabel2);
94
95         Image truckImage_2 = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( topTrucks[1].GetString(Truck.I
MAGE_STR) );
96         truckImage_2 = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage_2, 225, 148);
97         truckButton_2 = new JButton(truckImage_2);
98         truckButton_2.reshape(440, 150, 225, 148);
99         this.add(truckButton_2);
100
101         //third truck
102         truckLabel3 = new JLabel(topTrucks[2].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR), LightLabel.CENTE
R);
103         truckLabel3.setBounds(105,360,250,30);
104         truckLabel3.setFont(showRoomPanel.smallFont);
105         labHold.add(truckLabel3);
106
107         Image truckImage_3 = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( topTrucks[2].GetString(Truck.I
MAGE_STR) );
108         truckImage_3 = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage_3, 225, 148);
109         truckButton_3 = new JButton(truckImage_3);
110         truckButton_3.reshape(110, 390, 225, 148);
111         this.add(truckButton_3);
112
113         //fourth truck
114         truckLabel4 = new JLabel(topTrucks[3].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR), LightLabel.CENTE
R);
115         truckLabel4.setBounds(435,360,250,30);
116         truckLabel4.setFont(showRoomPanel.smallFont);
117         labHold.add(truckLabel4);
118
119         Image truckImage_4 = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( topTrucks[3].GetString
(Truck.IMAGE_STR) );
120         truckImage_4 = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage_4, 225, 148);
121         truckButton_4 = new JButton(truckImage_4);
122         truckButton_4.reshape(440, 390, 225, 148);
123         this.add(truckButton_4);
124     }
125
126     //gets the top 4 trucks by probability and segment
127     private Truck[] getTopTrucks(ResponsesDB responsesDB, Truck[] trucks){
128
129         //make a bayesian expert to ask
130         LogicExpert logicExpert = new LogicExpert();
131         //ask the expert to give the recommended trucks
132         Truck[] topTrucks = logicExpert.get4RecommendedBayesianAndSegmentTrucks(responsesDB, trucks)
;
133
134         //get the last truck and stuff it into the fourth place
135         Truck lastTruck = responsesDB.lastTruckPurchased;
136         if (lastTruck != null &&
137             lastTruck != topTrucks[0] &&
138             lastTruck != topTrucks[1] &&
139             lastTruck != topTrucks[2] &&
140             lastTruck != topTrucks[3]){
141             //replace the last truck
142             topTrucks[3] = responsesDB.lastTruckPurchased;
143             //and change the reason
144             topTrucks[3].recommendationReason = Truck.LAST_TRUCK_REASON;
145         }
146
147         return topTrucks;
148     }
149
150     //action method to deal with user hitting one of the truck image buttons
151     public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
152         //dealing with a button being hit.
153         if (button1.equals(evt.target) ){
154             //leave the showroom
155             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
156             showRoomPanel.leaveShowRoom(ModuleState.DONE_VISIT);
157             return true;
158         }
159         else if (truckButton_1.equals(evt.target) ){
160             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
161             //show the first truck do a bayesian thing
162             String[] reasons = topTrucks[0].getBayesianSalesFeatures();
163             showRoomPanel.showTruckPanel(topTrucks[0]);
164             return true;
165         }
166         else if (truckButton_2.equals(evt.target) ){
167             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
168             //do a bayesian thing here
169             String[] reasons = topTrucks[2].getBayesianSalesFeatures();
170             showRoomPanel.showTruckPanel(topTrucks[1]);
171             return true;

```

```

172     }
173     else if (truckButton_3.equals(evt.target) ){
174         showRoomPanel.remove(this);
175         showRoomPanel.showTruckPanel(topTrucks[2]);
176         return true;
177     }
178     else if (truckButton_4.equals(evt.target) ){
179         showRoomPanel.remove(this);
180         showRoomPanel.showTruckPanel(topTrucks[3]);
181         return true;
182     }
183     return false;
184 }
185 //paint methods
186 //update or paint method here!!
187 //paint methods
188 public void update (Graphics g){
189     paint (g);
190 }
191 public void paint (Graphics g){
192     g.drawImage(this.backgroundImage, 0, 0, 800, 600, this);
193     labHold.paintAll(g);
194 }
195 }
196 }
197 }
198 }

```

```

1 package Trucktown.ShowRoom;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 import java.awt.*;
6
7 import symantec.itools.awt.LabelButton;
8 import symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel;
9
10 public class TruckPanel extends Panel
11 {
12     private ShowRoomPanel showRoomPanel;
13
14     symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel wrappingLabel1;
15     LtLabel label1;
16
17     /* these buttons are made public because
18        AutoMile reuses this panel and will need to
19        reorganize these buttons.
20
21     */
22     public ImageButton option;
23     public ImageButton meetPeople;
24     public ImageButton moneyButt;
25     public ImageButton testdrive;
26     public ImageButton comments;
27     public ImageButton compare;
28     public ImageButton mags;
29     public ImageButton specs;
30     public ImageButton mainMap;
31     public ImageButton toShowroomBut;
32     private boolean doneShow = false;
33     private Truck truck;
34     private Image truckImage;
35     private LabHolder labHold = new LabHolder();
36     Trucktown.Expert.FeaturesPanel featuresPanel = null;
37
38     //constructor
39     public TruckPanel(ShowRoomPanel showRoomPanel){
40         this.showRoomPanel = showRoomPanel;
41         setLayout(null);
42         setSize(800,600);
43
44         label1 = new LtLabel("Truck shown here",LtLabel.CENTER);
45         label1.setBounds(130,5,540,60);
46         label1.setFont(new Font("Dialog", Font.BOLD, 28));
47         labHold.add(label1);
48
49         //make "meet other people" image button
50         Image meetOtherPeopleImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/
Meet.gif" );
51         meetPeople = new ImageButton(meetOtherPeopleImage);
52         meetPeople.reshape(625, 150, 140, 70);
53         this.add(meetPeople);
54
55         //make "finantial info" image button
56         Image financeButImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage("Images/Icons/financ
e.gif");
57         moneyButt = new ImageButton(financeButImage);
58         moneyButt.reshape(625, 230, 140, 70);
59         this.add(moneyButt);
60
61         //make "schedule test drive" image button
62         Image scheduleTestDriveImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icon
s/Schedule.gif" );
63         testdrive = new ImageButton(scheduleTestDriveImage);
64         testdrive.reshape(625, 310, 140, 70);
65         this.add(testdrive);
66
67         //make "see customer comments" image button
68         Image customerCommentsImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons
/Comment.gif" );
69         comments = new ImageButton(customerCommentsImage);
70         comments.reshape(625, 390, 140, 70);
71         this.add(comments);
72
73         //make "take me to trucktown" image button
74         Image backToTrucktownImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/
Mainmap.gif" );
75         mainMap = new ImageButton(backToTrucktownImage);
76         mainMap.reshape(625, 470, 140, 70);
77         this.add(mainMap);
78
79         //make "optionconfig" image button
80         Image optionConfigImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/Opt
ion.gif" );
81         option = new ImageButton(optionConfigImage);
82         option.reshape(25, 150, 140, 70);
83         this.add(option);
84
85         //make "compare with other trucks" image button
86         Image compareTrucksImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/Co

```

```

87     mpare.gif" );
88         compare = new ImageButton(compareTrucksImage);
89         compare.reshape(25, 230, 140, 70);
90         this.add(compare);
91
92         //make "magazine and newspaper articles" image button
93         Image showArticlesImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/Mag
94         .gif" );
95         mags = new ImageButton(showArticlesImage);
96         mags.reshape(25, 310, 140, 70);
97         this.add(mags);
98
99         //make "specifications" image button
100        Image specificationsImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/S
101        pecs.gif" );
102        specs = new ImageButton(specificationsImage);
103        specs.reshape(25, 390, 140, 70);
104        this.add(specs);
105
106        //make "take me to showroom" image button
107        Image backToShowroomImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/S
108        howrm.gif" );
109        toShowroomBut = new ImageButton(backToShowroomImage);
110        toShowroomBut.reshape(25, 470, 140, 70);
111        this.add(toShowroomBut);
112    }
113
114    //show it and do it!!
115    public void show(Truck truck){
116        this.truck = truck;
117        //replace the title
118        label1.setText(truck.GetString(truck.VEHICLE_STR));
119
120        //remove this beast if it was here last
121        if (featuresPanel != null) {
122            this.remove(featuresPanel);
123        }
124
125        featuresPanel = new Trucktown.Expert.FeaturesPanel();
126        featuresPanel.setBounds(233, 275, 334, 425);
127        this.add(featuresPanel);
128
129        if(truck.recommendationReason == Truck.BAYESIAN_REASON){
130            featuresPanel.show(truck.getBayesianSalesFeatures(), null);
131        }
132
133        else if (truck.recommendationReason == Truck.SEGMENT_REASON){
134            String[] tmp = new String[1];
135            tmp[0] = truck.getSegmentSalesFeature();
136            featuresPanel.show(tmp, truck.getBayesianSalesFeatures(), null);
137        }
138
139        else if (truck.recommendationReason == Truck.LAST_TRUCK_REASON){
140            String[] tmp = new String[1];
141            tmp[0] = Truck.lastTruckString;
142            featuresPanel.show(tmp, null);
143        }
144
145        add(featuresPanel);
146
147        //replace the image
148        this.truckImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( truck.GetString(Truck.IMAGE_STR))
149        ;
150        //this.truckImage = showRoomPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage, 310, 202);
151
152        doneShow = true;
153        super.show();
154    }
155
156    public void reShow(){
157        super.show();
158    }
159
160    //action method to deal with user hitting one of the truck image buttons
161    public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
162        //dealing with a button being hit.
163        if (option.equals(evt.target) ){
164            showRoomPanel.remove(this);
165            showRoomPanel.showOptionConfigPanel(truck);
166            return true;
167        }
168
169        else if (specs.equals(evt.target) ){
170            //this will change
171            showRoomPanel.remove(this);
172            showRoomPanel.showSpecsPanel(truck);
173            return true;
174        }
175
176        else if (mags.equals(evt.target))
177        {
178            showRoomPanel.remove(this);
179            showRoomPanel.showMagsPanel(truck);
180            return true;
181        }
182    }

```

```

174         else if (toShowroomBut.equals(evt.target) ){
175             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
176             showRoomPanel.showLastRoomPanel();
177             return true;
178         }
179         else if (comments.equals(evt.target) ){
180             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
181             showRoomPanel.showCommentsPanel(truck);
182             return true;
183         }
184         else if (compare.equals(evt.target) ){
185             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
186             showRoomPanel.showComparePanel(truck);
187             return true;
188         }
189         else if (testdrive.equals(evt.target) ){
190
191             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
192             showRoomPanel.showScheduleTestPanel(truck);
193             return true;
194         }
195         else if (moneyButt.equals(evt.target) )
196         {
197             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
198             showRoomPanel.showFinancialPanel(truck);
199
200             return true;
201         }
202         else if (meetPeople.equals(evt.target) ){
203
204             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
205             showRoomPanel.showMeetOthersPanel(truck);
206             return true;
207         }
208         else if (mainMap.equals(evt.target) ){
209             showRoomPanel.remove(this);
210             showRoomPanel.leaveShowRoom(ModuleState.DONE_VISIT);
211             return true;
212         }
213         return false;
214     }
215
216     //paint methods
217     //update or paint method here!!
218     public void update (Graphics g){
219         paint (g);
220     }
221
222     public void paint (Graphics g){
223         //paint the background
224         g.drawImage(this.showRoomPanel.showRoomBackground, 0, 0, 800, 600, this);
225         labHold.paintAll(g);
226
227         if (doneShow)
228         {
229             g.setColor(Color.lightGray);
230             //g.fill3DRect(200, 80, 385, 525, true);
231             g.drawImage(this.truckImage, 272, 90, this);
232         }
233     }
234 }

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 import java.awt.*;
6
7 public class WhatImThinkingPanel extends Panel{
8
9     protected ExpertPanel expertPanel;
10
11     //common expert objects.
12     //background photo
13     protected Image whatImThinkingBackground;
14     protected Color buttonColor = new Color(16762880);
15     protected Font smallFont = new Font("Dialog", Font.BOLD, 14);
16     protected Font bigFont = new Font("Dialog", Font.BOLD, 20);
17
18     //main thinking panel
19     public WITPMainPanel witpMainPanel;
20
21     //list of trucks to be shown
22     protected Truck[] trucks;
23     //responsesDB to be used (at least for the segment room)
24     protected ResponsesDB responsesDB;
25
26     //this boolean is to be used everywhere
27     public boolean DEBUG = true;
28
29     Image backgroundImage;
30
31     //constructor
32     public WhatImThinkingPanel(ExpertPanel expertPanel){
33         this.expertPanel = expertPanel;
34         setLayout(null);
35         setSize(800,600);
36     }
37
38     //show it and do it!!
39     //requires truck objects as inputs
40     // gets truck array from SessionModel and calls showExpert()
41     // public void showWhatImThinking(Image backgroundImage){
42     //     this.backgroundImage = backgroundImage;
43     // }
44
45     //show the background while the person waits for images
46     super.show();
47     this.update(this.getGraphics());
48
49     //create the two main Panels - when implementing one showrooms
50     witpMainPanel = new WITPMainPanel(this);
51
52     //show the intro panel
53     showWITPMainPanel();
54     super.show();
55 }
56
57 protected void showWITPMainPanel(){
58     this.add(witpMainPanel);
59     witpMainPanel.showWITPMainPanel(backgroundImage);
60 }
61
62 protected void showWITPTruckPanel(Truck truck){
63     this.remove(witpMainPanel);
64     //truck panel
65     WITPTruckPanel witpTruckPanel = new WITPTruckPanel(this);
66     this.add(witpTruckPanel);
67     witpTruckPanel.show(truck);
68 }
69
70 protected void finished(){
71     expertPanel.remove(this);
72     expertPanel.showQuestionsPanel();
73 }
74
75 //paint methods
76 //update or paint method here!!
77 public void update (Graphics g)
78 {
79     paint (g);
80 }
81
82 public void paint (Graphics g)
83 {
84     //paint the background
85 }
86
87 }

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4 import java.awt.*;
5 import java.net.*;
6 import java.applet.*;
7 import symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel;
8
9 public class WITPMainPanel extends Panel{
10
11     private WhatImThinkingPanel whatImThinkingPanel;
12     private ExpertPanel expertPanel;
13     private Trucktown.ImageButton gotoConversationButton;
14
15     LtLabel truckLabel1;
16     LtLabel truckLabel2;
17     LtLabel truckLabel3;
18     LtLabel truckLabel4;
19     LabHolder labHold;
20
21     //these buttons should be changed to images when the resize tool is working correctly
22     private Trucktown.ImageButton truckButton_1;
23     private Trucktown.ImageButton truckButton_2;
24     private Trucktown.ImageButton truckButton_3;
25     private Trucktown.ImageButton truckButton_4;
26
27     private Truck[] recommendedTrucks;
28
29     private Image backgroundImage;
30
31     //constructor
32     public WITPMainPanel(WhatImThinkingPanel whatImThinkingPanel){
33         this.whatImThinkingPanel = whatImThinkingPanel;
34         this.expertPanel = whatImThinkingPanel.expertPanel;
35         setLayout(null);
36         setSize(800,600);
37
38         labHold = new LabHolder();
39
40         LtLabel title1 = new LtLabel("I think these are the best trucks for you.", LghtLabel
41 .CENTER);
42         labHold.add(title1);
43         title1.setBounds(148,15,485,25);
44         title1.setFont(expertPanel.bigFont);
45
46         LtLabel title2 = new LtLabel("Click on a truck's image", LghtLabel.CENTER);
47         labHold.add(title2);
48         title2.setBounds(148,40,485,25);
49         title2.setFont(expertPanel.bigFont);
50
51         LtLabel title3 = new LtLabel("to see why I recommended that truck.", LghtLabel.CENTE
52 R);
53         labHold.add(title3);
54         title3.setBounds(148,65,485,25);
55         title3.setFont(expertPanel.bigFont);
56
57         Image conversationImage = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "Images/Icons/backT
58 oConversation.gif" );
59         gotoConversationButton = new ImageButton(conversationImage);
60         gotoConversationButton.reshape(310, 500, 140, 70);
61         this.add(gotoConversationButton);
62
63         //figure out what four trucks to show, requiring at least one truck to be above a
64 //certain threshold (like .1 a priori prob!)
65         this.recommendedTrucks = getRecommendedTrucks(expertPanel.responsesDB, expertPanel.t
66 rucks);
67
68         //see if the first truck was filled in (to see if the experts returned anything)
69         try {
70             String s = recommendedTrucks[0].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR);
71         }
72         catch (NullPointerException e){
73             //didn't get a truck so just say go away (this should never happen anyway)
74
75         }
76
77         //stop here before putting the trucks up
78         return;
79     }
80
81     //first truck
82     truckLabel1 = new LtLabel(recommendedTrucks[0].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR), LghtLab
83 el.CENTER);
84     labHold.add(truckLabel1);
85     truckLabel1.setBounds(105,120,250,30);
86     truckLabel1.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
87
88     Image truckImage_1 = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( recommendedTrucks[0].GetString(T
89 ruck.IMAGE_STR) );
90     truckImage_1 = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage_1, 225, 148);
91     truckButton_1 = new ImageButton(truckImage_1);
92     truckButton_1.reshape(110, 150, 225, 148);
93     this.add(truckButton_1);
94
95     //second truck

```

```

87         truckLabel2 = new JLabel(recommendedTrucks[1].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR), LightLab
88         el.CENTER);
89         labHold.add(truckLabel2);
90         truckLabel2.setBounds(435,120,250,30);
91         truckLabel2.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
92         Image truckImage_2 = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( recommendedTrucks[1].GetString(T
93         ruck.IMAGE_STR) );
94         truckImage_2 = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage_2, 225, 148);
95         truckButton_2 = new JButton(truckImage_2);
96         truckButton_2.reshape(440, 150, 225, 148);
97         this.add(truckButton_2);
98         //third truck
99         truckLabel3 = new JLabel(recommendedTrucks[2].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR), LightLab
100        el.CENTER);
101        labHold.add(truckLabel3);
102        truckLabel3.setBounds(105,310,250,30);
103        truckLabel3.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
104        Image truckImage_3 = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( recommendedTrucks[2].GetString(T
105        ruck.IMAGE_STR) );
106        truckImage_3 = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage_3, 225, 148);
107        truckButton_3 = new JButton(truckImage_3);
108        truckButton_3.reshape(110, 340, 225, 148);
109        this.add(truckButton_3);
110        //fourth truck
111        truckLabel4 = new JLabel(recommendedTrucks[3].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR), LightLab
112        el.CENTER);
113        labHold.add(truckLabel4);
114        truckLabel4.setBounds(435,310,250,30);
115        truckLabel4.setFont(expertPanel.smallFont);
116        Image truckImage_4 = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( recommendedTrucks[3].GetString(T
117        ruck.IMAGE_STR) );
118        truckImage_4 = expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage_4, 225, 148);
119        truckButton_4 = new JButton(truckImage_4);
120        truckButton_4.reshape(440, 340, 225, 148);
121        this.add(truckButton_4);
122    }
123    //show it and do it!!
124    public void showWITPMainPanel(Image backgroundImage){
125        this.backgroundImage = backgroundImage;
126        super.show();
127    }
128
129    //gets the top 2 trucks by probability
130    //gets 2 segment trucks (regardless if user is still in more than one segment)
131    private Truck[] getRecommendedTrucks(ResponsesDB responsesDB, Truck[] trucks){
132
133        Truck[] topTrucks = expertPanel.logicExpert.get4RecommendedBayesianAndSegmentTrucks(response
134        sDB, trucks);
135        return topTrucks;
136    }
137
138    //action method to deal with user hitting one of the truck image buttons
139    public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
140        //dealing with a button being hit.
141        if (gotoConversationButton.equals(evt.target) ){
142            //leave the what im thinking panel
143            whatImThinkingPanel.finished();
144            return true;
145        }
146        //pass to the truck panel the correct truck
147        else if (truckButton_1.equals(evt.target)){
148            //hit the first button
149            whatImThinkingPanel.showWITPTruckPanel(recommendedTrucks[0]);
150            return true;
151        }
152        else if (truckButton_2.equals(evt.target)){
153            //hit the first button
154            whatImThinkingPanel.showWITPTruckPanel(recommendedTrucks[1]);
155            return true;
156        }
157        else if (truckButton_3.equals(evt.target)){
158            //hit the first button
159            whatImThinkingPanel.showWITPTruckPanel(recommendedTrucks[2]);
160            return true;
161        }
162        else if (truckButton_4.equals(evt.target)){
163            //hit the first button
164            whatImThinkingPanel.showWITPTruckPanel(recommendedTrucks[3]);
165            return true;
166        }
167        return false;
168    }
169
170    //paint methods
171    //update or paint method here!!

```



```
172     //paint methods
173     public void update (Graphics g){
174         paint (g);
175     }
176
177     public void paint (Graphics g){
178         //it looked like ass
179         g.drawImage(this.backgroundImage, 0, 0, 800, 600, this);
180         labHold.paintAll(g);
181     }
182 }
```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4 import java.awt.*;
5
6 public class WITPTruckPanel extends Panel
7 {
8
9     private WhatImThinkingPanel whatImThinkingPanel;
10
11     LtLabel label1;
12     LabHolder labHold;
13     ImageButton mainPanelButton;
14     private boolean doneShow = false;
15     private Truck truck;
16     private Image truckImage;
17     FeaturesPanel fPanel;
18     //constructor
19     public WITPTruckPanel(WhatImThinkingPanel whatImThinkingPanel){
20         this.whatImThinkingPanel = whatImThinkingPanel;
21         setLayout(null);
22         setSize(800,600);
23
24         labHold = new LabHolder();
25         label1 = new LtLabel("",LghtLabel.CENTER);
26         label1.setBounds(130,40,540,60);
27         label1.setFont(new Font("Dialog", Font.BOLD, 28));
28         labHold.add(label1);
29
30
31         fPanel = new FeaturesPanel();
32         fPanel.setBounds(425, 125, 334, 425);
33         this.add(fPanel);
34
35
36
37         //make "take me to main room" image button
38         Image backToMainImage = whatImThinkingPanel.expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( "
Images/Icons/back.gif" );
39         mainPanelButton = new ImageButton(backToMainImage);
40         mainPanelButton.reshape(150, 425, 75, 75);
41         this.add(mainPanelButton);
42
43     }
44
45     //show it with default text
46     public void show(Truck truck)
47     {
48         this.truck = truck;
49         //replace the title
50         label1.setText(truck.GetString(truck.VEHICLE_STR));
51         //replace the dialog
52         fPanel.setBackground(java.awt.Color.lightGray);
53         if(truck.recommendationReason == Truck.BAYESIAN_REASON) {
54             fPanel.show(truck.getBayesianSalesFeatures(), truck.getBayesianSalesProblems());
55         }
56         else {
57             String[] tmp = new String[1];
58             tmp[0] = truck.getSegmentSalesFeature();
59             fPanel.show(tmp, truck.getBayesianSalesFeatures(), truck.getBayesianSalesProblems())
60         }
61
62         //replace the image
63         this.truckImage = whatImThinkingPanel.expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getImage( truck.GetString
(Truck.IMAGE_STR));
64         this.truckImage = whatImThinkingPanel.expertPanel.parentFrame.util.getScaledImage(truckImage
, 256, 167);
65
66         doneShow = true;
67         super.show();
68     }
69
70     public void reShow(){
71         super.show();
72     }
73
74     //action method to deal with user hitting one of the truck image buttons
75     public boolean action(Event evt, Object arg){
76         //dealing with a button being hit.
77         //this.remove(fPanel);
78         if (mainPanelButton.equals(evt.target) ){
79             whatImThinkingPanel.showWITPMainPanel();
80             whatImThinkingPanel.remove(this);
81             return true;
82         }
83         return false;
84     }
85
86     //paint methods
87     //update or paint method here!!
88     public void update (Graphics g){

```

```
89         paint (g);
90     }
91
92     public void paint (Graphics g){
93         //paint the background
94         g.drawImage(this.whatImThinkingPanel.backgroundImage, 0, 0, 800, 600, this);
95         if (doneShow){
96             g.setColor(Color.lightGray);
97             g.fillRect(25, 125, 345, 260, true);
98             g.drawImage(this.truckImage, 75, 172, this);
99             labHold.paintAll(g);
100         }
101     }
102 }
```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import java.awt.*;
4 import symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel;
5 public class FeaturesPanel extends java.awt.Panel
6 {
7     TextArea reason1;
8     symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel titleLabel1;
9     TextArea reason2;
10    TextArea reason3;
11    symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel titleLabel2;
12    TextArea antireason1;
13    public static final Font reasonFont = new Font("Dialog", Font.PLAIN, 13);
14    public static final Font titleFont = new Font("Dialog", Font.BOLD, 18);
15
16    public FeaturesPanel()
17    {
18        setLayout(null);
19        setSize(334,425);
20        setBackground(java.awt.Color.lightGray);
21    }
22
23
24    public void show(String[] segmentF, String[] baysianF, String[] salesProblems) {
25        //this is invoked when the this is a segment truck
26        int reasonsLength = 0;
27        if (segmentF != null){
28            reasonsLength = segmentF.length;
29        }
30        if (baysianF != null){
31            reasonsLength = reasonsLength + baysianF.length;
32        }
33        //tack on the segment to the front of the baysian reasons
34        String[] reasons = new String[(segmentF.length + baysianF.length)];
35        int segmentLength = segmentF.length;
36        for (int i=0; i < segmentLength ;i++){
37            reasons[i] = segmentF[i];
38        }
39
40        for (int i=0 ; i < baysianF.length; i++){
41            reasons[i+segmentLength] = baysianF[i];
42        }
43        //and then send it to that constructor
44        show (reasons, salesProblems);
45    }
46
47
48    public void show(String[] features, String[] salesProblems) {
49
50        //deal with the sales problems
51        if((salesProblems != null) && (salesProblems.length > 0) && (salesProblems[0] != null) ) {
52            //make the label
53            titleLabel2 = new symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel();
54            try {
55                titleLabel2.setText("This truck is worth considering, even though this criterion is
56 not satisfied:");
57                titleLabel2.setFont(titleFont);
58            }
59            catch(java.beans.PropertyVetoException e) {}
60            titleLabel2.setBackground(Color.lightGray);
61            titleLabel2.setBounds(24,276,288,72);
62            add(titleLabel2);
63            //add the sales problem
64            antireason1 = new TextArea(""+salesProblems[0]), 4, 56, TextArea.SCROLLBARS_NONE);
65            antireason1.setBounds(24,348,288,72);
66            antireason1.setFont(reasonFont);
67            antireason1.setEditable(false);
68            antireason1.setBackground(Color.gray);
69            add(antireason1);
70        }
71
72        //send it to the next show
73        show(features);
74    }
75
76    public void show(String[] features) {
77
78        if( (features != null) && (features.length > 0) && (features[0] != null) ) {
79            //make the features label
80            titleLabel1 = new symantec.itools.awt.WrappingLabel();
81            try {
82                titleLabel1.setText("Here are top reasons why I am recommending this truck:");
83            }
84            catch(java.beans.PropertyVetoException e) { }
85            titleLabel1.setBackground(Color.lightGray);
86            titleLabel1.setBounds(24,12,288,48);
87            titleLabel1.setFont(titleFont);
88            add(titleLabel1);
89
90            //make the first reason

```

```

81         expertPanel.showNeedMoreAnswers();
82         return true;
83     }
84
85     return false;
86 }
87
88 //paint methods
89 //update or paint method here!!
90 //paint methods
91 public void update (Graphics g){
92     paint (g);
93 }
94
95 public void paint (Graphics g){
96     g.drawImage(this.expertPanel.expertBackground, 0, 0, 800, 600, this);
97 }
98 }

```

```

90 //make a bayesian expert to ask
91 BayesianExpert bayesianExpert = new BayesianExpert();
92 //rank the questions and how they effected the response
93 /*
94 String selectedTruck = truckChoice.getSelectedItemAt();
95
96 //do in context
97 //get the index of the truck being investigated in the truck array
98 for (int truckIndex = 0; truckIndex < trucks.length; truckIndex++){
99     if (selectedTruck == trucks[truckIndex].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR)){
100         //found the index to pass on
101         //get the reasons for that truck
102         //////////////////////////////////AAAAAAAAAAAAHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH I IIIIIIIIIIII THOUGHT THIS
103 WAS FIXXXXXXXXXXXED!!!!
104
105         this.responsesDB = bayesianExpert.makeDeltasWithContext(this.responsesDB, this.t
106 rucks, truckIndex);
107         this.responsesDB = bayesianExpert.rankResponsesBySalesDelta(this.responsesDB);
108     }
109
110     String truckString = "Delta's from truck: ";
111     truckString = truckString + truckChoice.getSelectedItemAt();
112     g.drawString(truckString, 50, 50);
113     //for each response that has a delta
114     int totalShown = 0;
115     String responseString;
116     Response responseObj;
117     double formatedDelta;
118
119     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < responsesDB.responseArray.length ; responseI
120 ndex++){
121         //print it if it's got a value
122         if (responsesDB.responseArray[responseIndex].delta != Response.NULL){
123             responseObj = responsesDB.responseArray[responseIndex];
124             //has a delta
125             //quest:<#> resp:<#> rank<#> delta:<#>
126             responseString = "quest:";
127             responseString = responseString + String.valueOf(responseObj.questionIndex);
128             responseString = responseString + " resp:";
129             responseString = responseString + String.valueOf(responseObj.response);
130             responseString = responseString + " rank:";
131             responseString = responseString + String.valueOf(responseObj.rank);
132             responseString = responseString + " delta:";
133             formatedDelta = (Math rint(responseObj.delta*10000))/100;
134             responseString = responseString + String.valueOf(formatedDelta) +"%";
135             g.drawString(responseString, 20, (70 + 14*totalShown) );
136             totalShown++;
137         }
138     }
139
140     //do responses out of context
141     //get the index of the truck being investigated in the truck array
142     for (int truckIndex = 0; truckIndex < trucks.length; truckIndex++){
143         if (selectedTruck == trucks[truckIndex].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR)){
144             //found the index to pass on
145             //get the reasons for that truck
146             //////////////////////////////////AAAAAAAAAAAAHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH I IIIIIIIIIIII THOUGHT THIS
147 WAS FIXXXXXXXXXXXED!!!!
148
149             this.responsesDB = bayesianExpert.makeDeltasWithoutContext(this.responsesDB, thi
150 s.trucks, truckIndex);
151             this.responsesDB = bayesianExpert.rankResponsesBySalesDelta(this.responsesDB);
152         }
153     }
154
155     //for each response that has a delta
156     totalShown = 0;
157     for (int responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < responsesDB.responseArray.length ; responseI
158 ndex++){
159         //print it if it's got a value
160         if (responsesDB.responseArray[responseIndex].delta != Response.NULL){
161             responseObj = responsesDB.responseArray[responseIndex];
162             //has a delta
163             //quest:<#> resp:<#> rank<#> delta:<#>
164             responseString = "quest:";
165             responseString = responseString + String.valueOf(responseObj.questionIndex);
166             responseString = responseString + " resp:";
167             responseString = responseString + String.valueOf(responseObj.response);
168             responseString = responseString + " rank:";
169             responseString = responseString + String.valueOf(responseObj.rank);
170             responseString = responseString + " delta:";
171             formatedDelta = (Math rint(responseObj.delta*10000))/100;
172             responseString = responseString + String.valueOf(formatedDelta) +"%";
173             g.drawString(responseString, 300, (70 + 14*totalShown) );
174             totalShown++;
175         }
176     }
177 }
178 */
179
180 //going through each truck, prints the priors
181 int i;

```

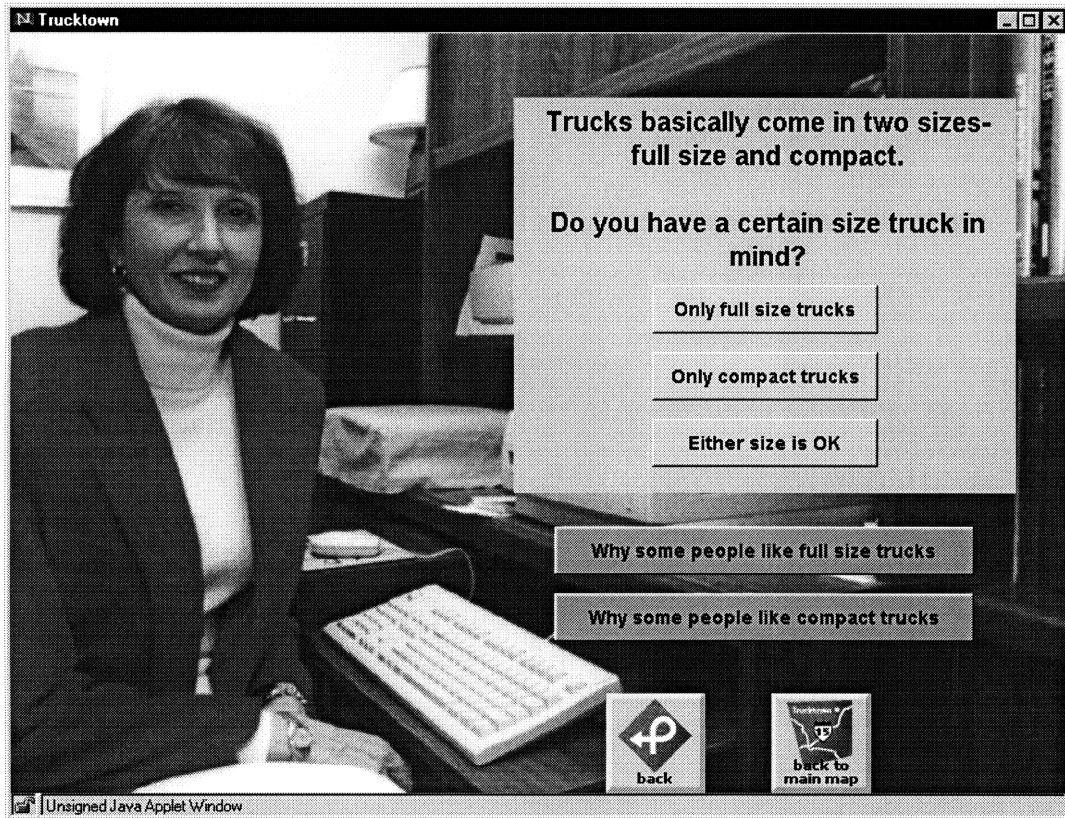
```

176         String prioriProbString;
177         double formattedPrioriProb;
178         for (i = 0; i < (trucks.length/2); i++){
179             g.drawString(trucks[i].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR)+" ", 20, (60 +13*i));
180
181             //show zero if it's reeally small
182             formattedPrioriProb = (Math rint(trucks[i].prioriProb*10000))/100;
183             prioriProbString = Double.toString(formattedPrioriProb) + "%";
184
185             g.drawString(prioriProbString, 200, (60 +13*i));
186         }
187         for (int secondHalf = i; secondHalf < (trucks.length); secondHalf++){
188             g.drawString(trucks[secondHalf].GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR)+" ", 320, (60
+13*(secondHalf-i)));
189             //show zero if it's reeally small
190             formattedPrioriProb = (Math rint(trucks[secondHalf].prioriProb*10000))/100;
191             prioriProbString = Double.toString(formattedPrioriProb) + "%";
192
193             g.drawString(prioriProbString, 550, (60 +13*(secondHalf-i)));
194         }
195     } //end of try
196 } catch(Exception e){};
197 }

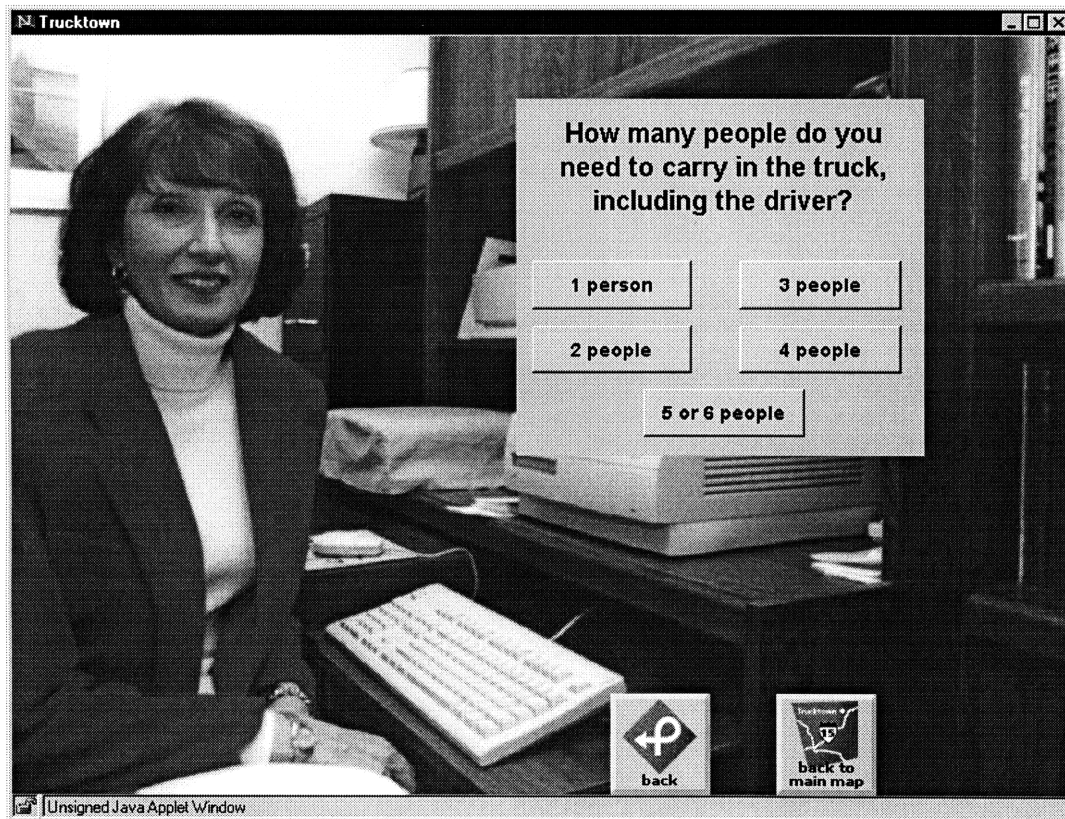
```

C. Expert Questions Screenshots

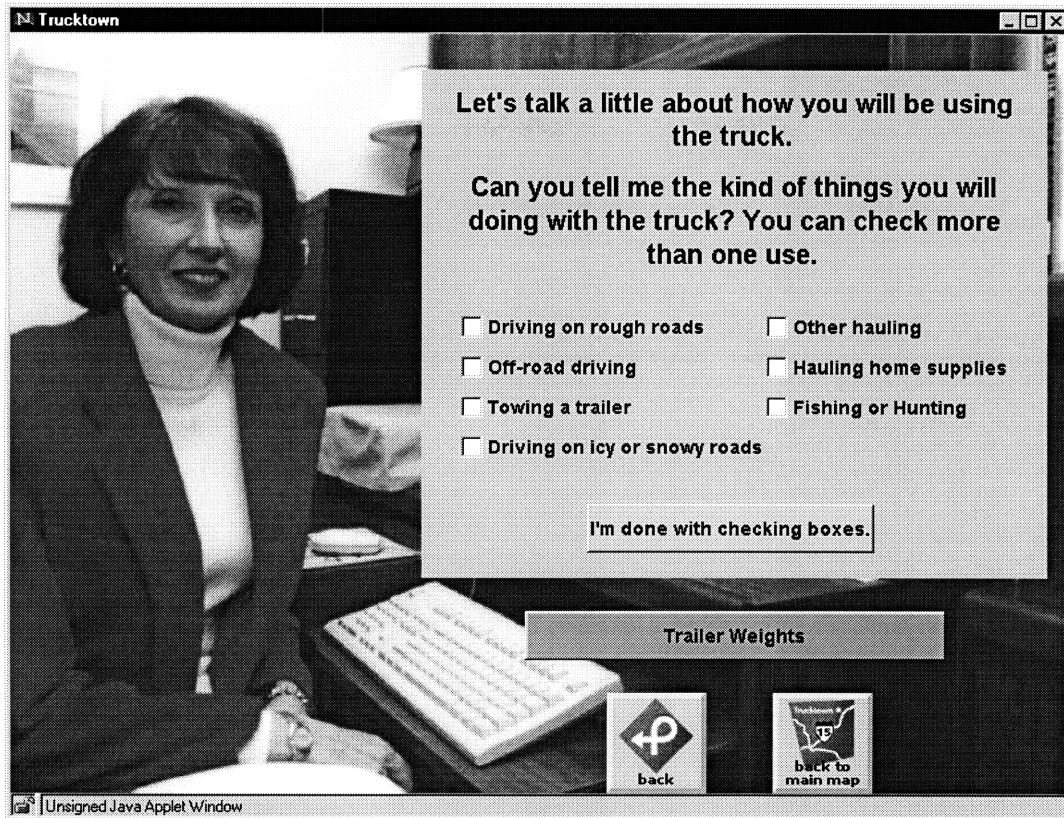
1. **Size**-Do you have a certain size truck in mind?
2. **Number of Passengers**-How many people do you need to carry in the truck?
3. **Usage 1**-Can you tell me the kind of things you will doing with the truck?
4. **Usage Screen 2**-Will you use the truck for any of these commercial uses?
5. **Price**-Did you have a budget in mind?
6. **Manufacturers**-Are there any truck manufacturers that you prefer?
7. **Chip allocation**-How do you feel about different truck qualities?
8. **Passengers in front seat**-How many people do you need to carry in the front seat of the truck?
9. **Biggest Available**-Do you prefer the biggest available or the smallest available vehicle?
10. **Height**-How tall is the tallest person who will ride in the truck?
11. **Bed Length**-Do you have a specific bed size in mind?
12. **Number of Cylinders**-What engine size or sizes do you prefer?
13. **Comfortable Vehicle**-How important is it that you have a big, quiet, comfortable vehicle?
14. **Exterior look**-Do you prefer a truck with a traditional or futuristic looking exterior?
15. **Configure Options**-What options would you like on your new truck?
16. **Transmission**-Did you have a specific transmission in mind?



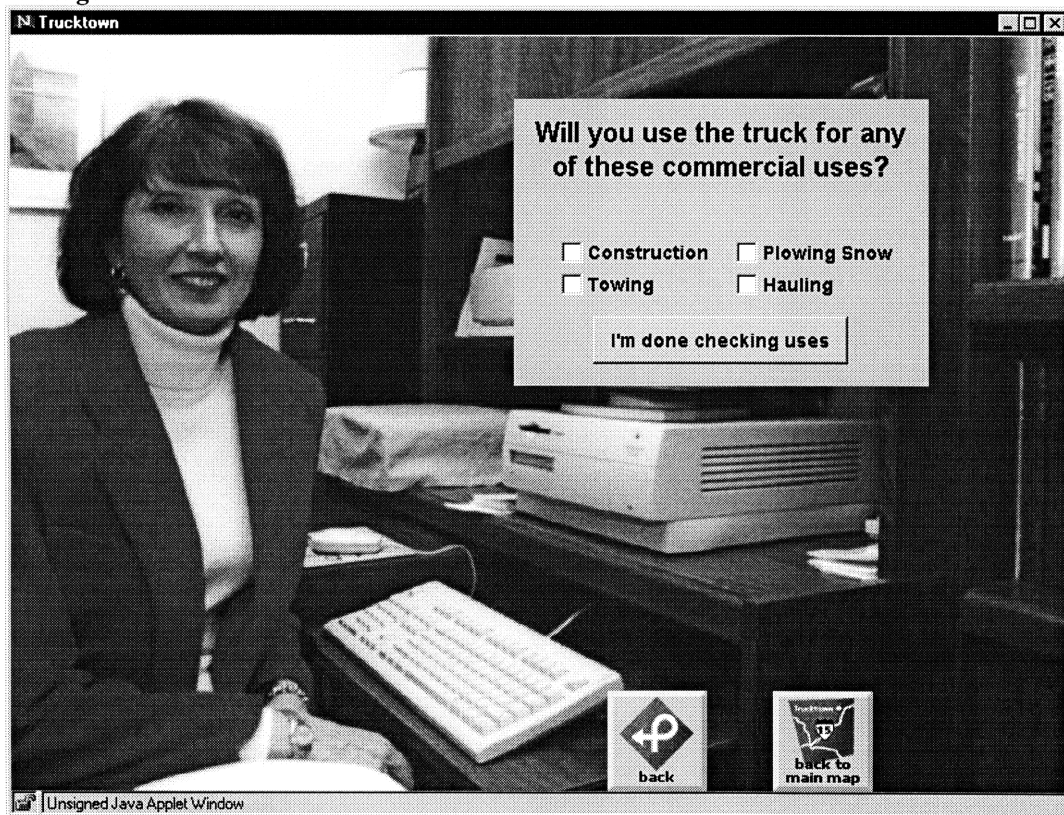
1. Size



2. Number of Passengers



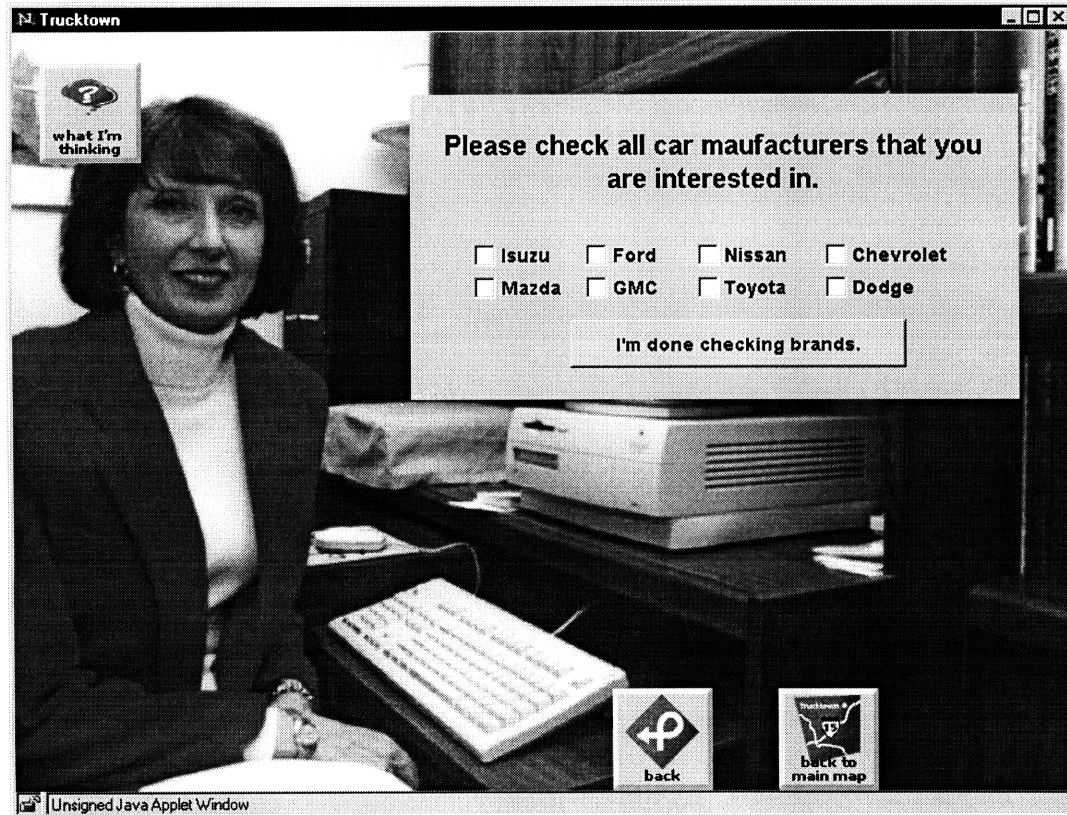
3. Usage 1



4. Commercial Usage 2



5. Price



6.Manufacturers

Trucktown

what I'm thinking

How do you feel about each of these truck qualities?

Please slide up which ever sliders that you feel are important until the left slider falls to the bottom.

18 39 5 0 38

important

not important

Price Performance Fuel Economy Reliability Safety

I'm done with setting the sliders

back

back to main map

Unsigned Java Applet Window

7. Chip Utility Allocation

Trucktown

what I'm thinking

How many people, including the driver, do you need to carry in the FRONT SEAT of the truck?

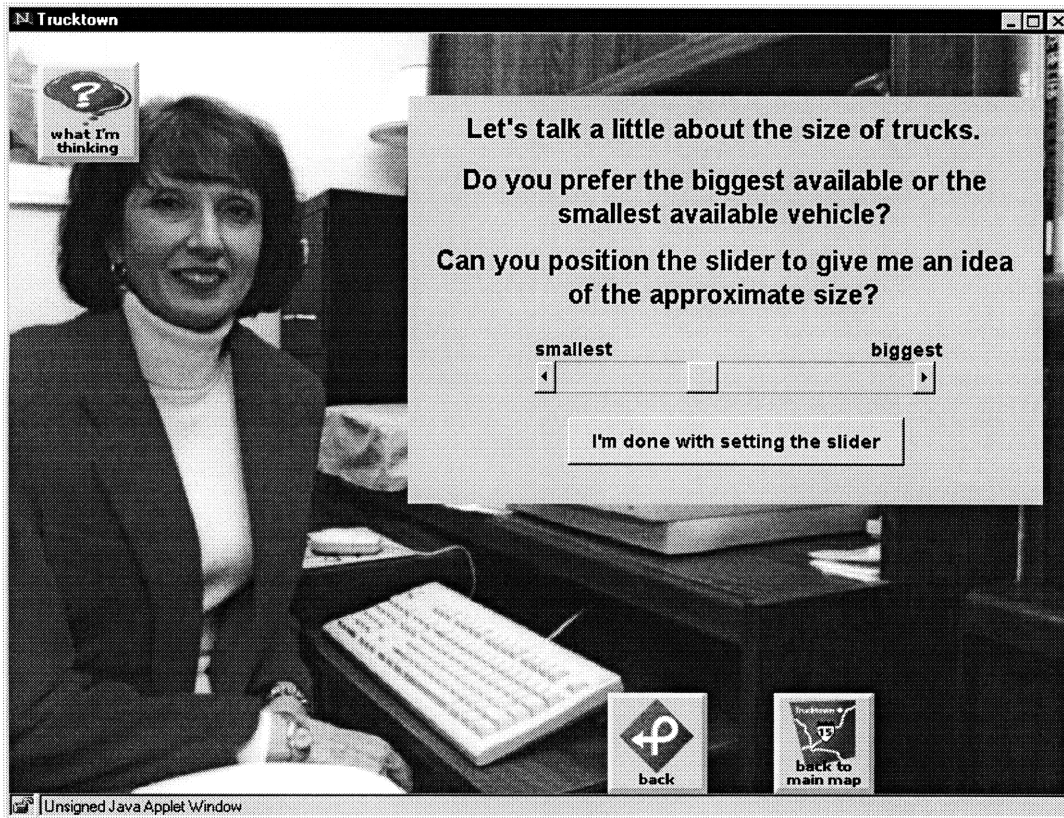
1 person 2 people 3 people

back

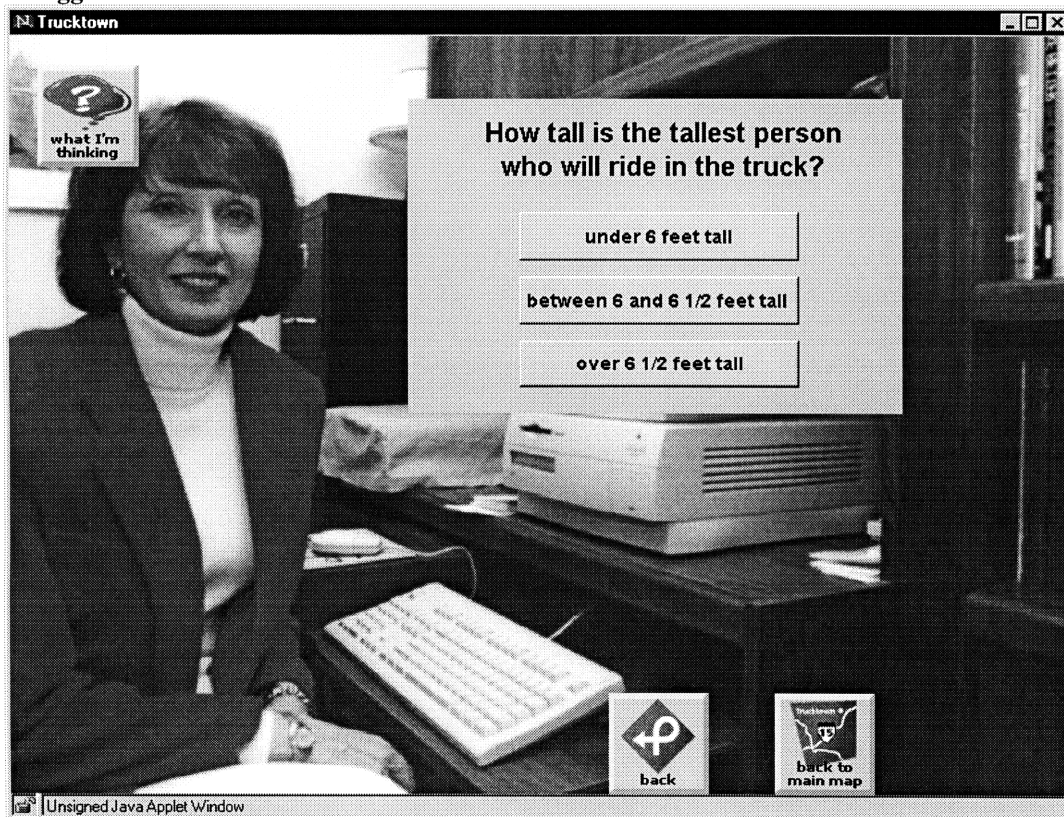
back to main map

Unsigned Java Applet Window

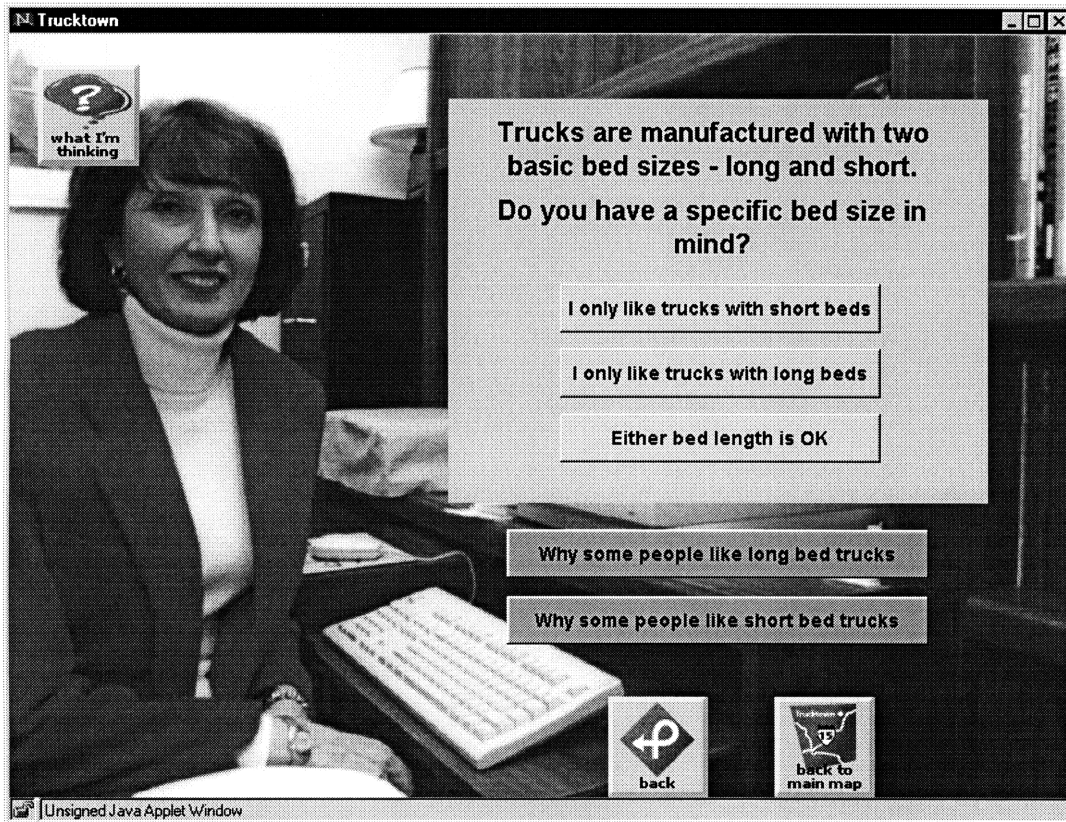
8. Passengers in Front Seat



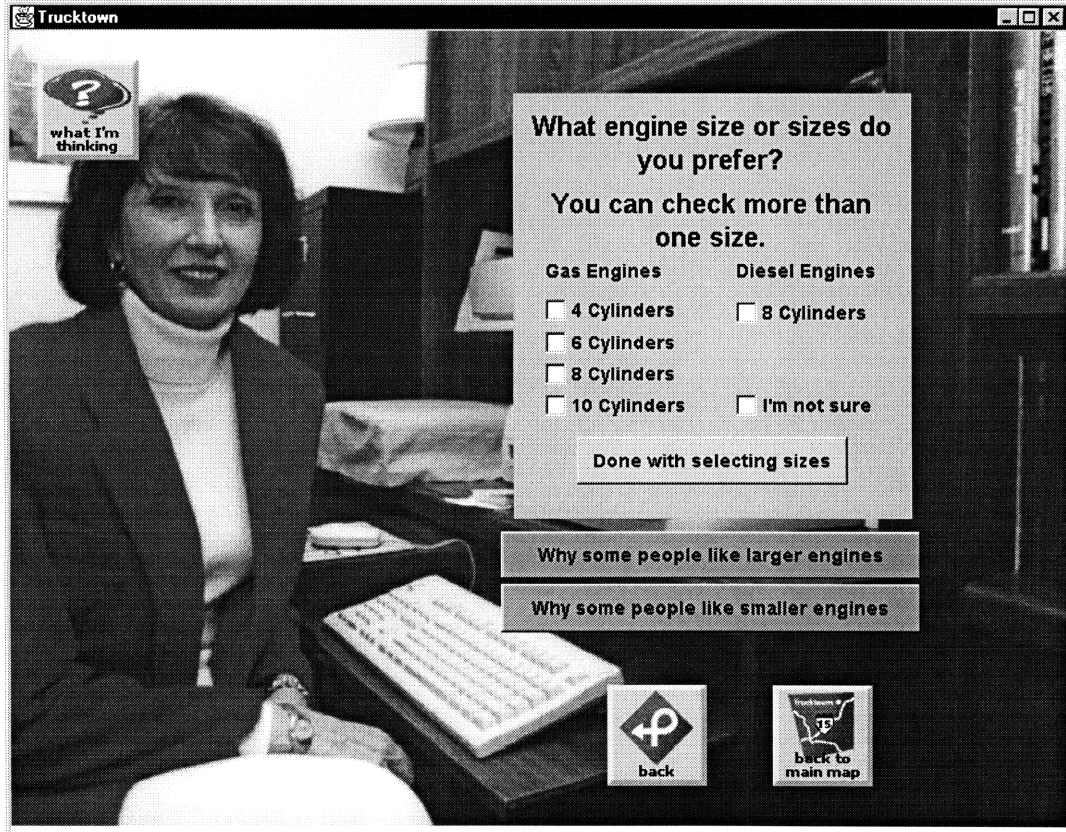
9. Biggest Available



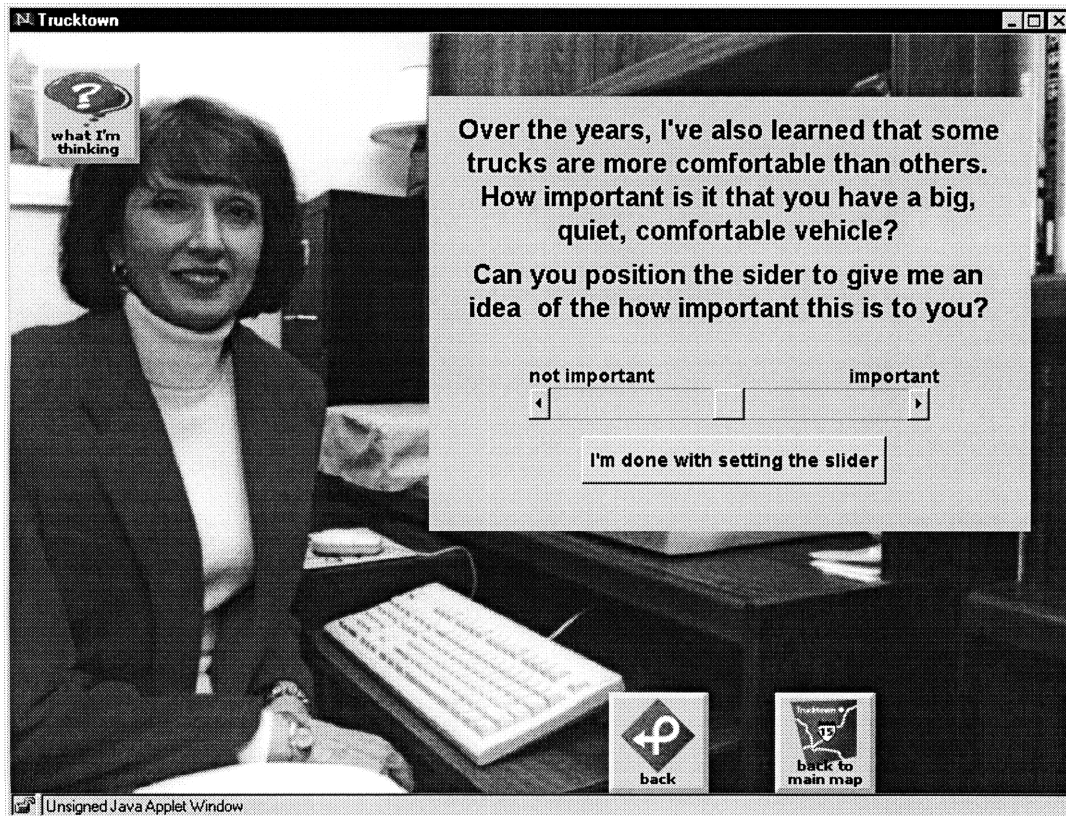
10. Height



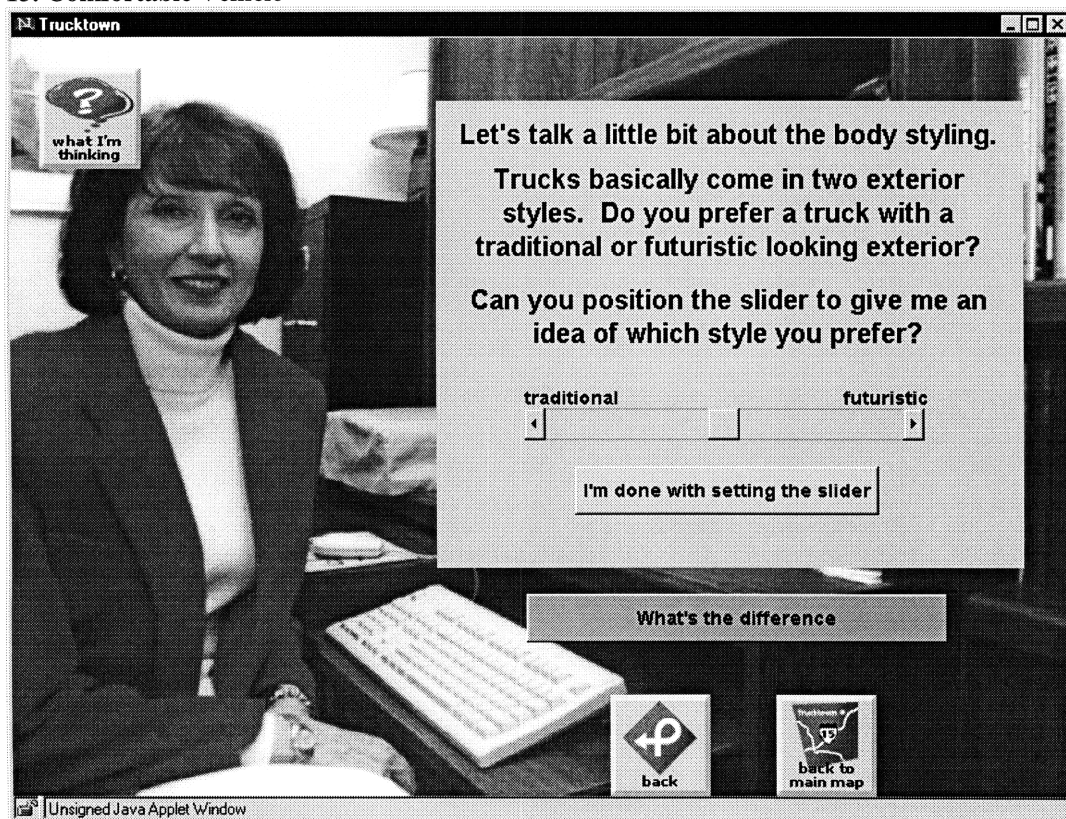
11. Bed Length



12. Number of Cylinders



13. Comfortable Vehicle



14. Exterior Look

D. General Trucktown, Server and Data Structure Code Listings

- 1. TrucktownFrame.java-** High level container and controller of Trucktown.
- 2. SessionModel.java-** Contains user session data and knowledge databases, including user responses and recommendation information.
- 3. TruckDB.java-** Contains the truck objects.
- 4. Truck.java-** Contains the truck data and recommendation information.
- 5. Responses.java-** Contains all of the user responses after de-correlation.
- 6. Response.java-** Contains user information and sales features data regarding this response.
- 7. ExpertHistory.java-** Contains session history information.


```

1 package Trucktown;
2
3 import Trucktown.News.*;
4 import Trucktown.Expert.*;
5 import Trucktown.ShowRoom.*;
6 import Trucktown.AutoMile.*;
7 import java.awt.*;
8 import java.applet.*;
9 import java.awt.event.*;
10 import symantec.itools.awt.ImagePanel;
11 import symantec.itools.awt.ImageButton;
12 import java.util.Vector;
13 import java.util.Hashtable;
14 import ice.htmlbrowser.Browser;
15
16 public class TrucktownFrame extends Frame {
17
18     public String hostString = "http://vandelay.mit.edu/";
19     public String baseURL = "http://vandelay.mit.edu/Trucktown/";
20     public SessionModel data = null;
21     public SessionUtil util = null;
22
23     public boolean remote = true;
24     boolean debug = false;
25     boolean testGuide = true;
26     int top = 20;
27     Browser iceBrowser;
28
29     TrucktownApplet applet = null;
30     Button expertButton;
31     //Trucktown
32     //{DECLARE_CONTROLS
33
34     Hashtable moduleTable;
35
36     // modules
37     MainMapPanel mainMap;
38     ShowRoomPanel showRoom;
39     ExpertPanel mechanicExpert, neighborExpert, editorExpert;
40     TownHallPanel townHall;
41     public CafePanel cafe;
42     DinerPanel diner;
43     //xing's stuff: 2/2/98
44     NewsPanel newsstand;
45     AutoMilePanel autoMile;
46     TestDrivePanel testDrive;
47     MeetExpertsPanel meetExperts;
48     //}}
49     SpeechBubble speechBubble;
50
51     // reference to currently active module
52     Panel currentModule;
53     // Button expertButton;
54
55     public TrucktownFrame(TrucktownApplet parentApplet) {
56         //added by Xing to add the password stuff.
57         /* PasswordDialog pwdd = new PasswordDialog(this, "Enter User ID and Password");
58            pwdd.show();
59         */
60         //end of modification by Xing 2/17/98
61         iceBrowser = new Browser();
62
63         applet = parentApplet;
64         util = new SessionUtil(this);
65         data = new SessionModel(this);
66         moduleTable = new Hashtable();
67
68         //{INIT_CONTROLS
69         setLayout(null);
70         reshape(insets().left,insets().right,insets().left + insets().right + 800,insets().t
71 op + insets().bottom + 600);
72         setTitle("Trucktown");
73         setResizable(true);
74
75         speechBubble = new SpeechBubble(this, SpeechBubble.RIGHT);
76
77         //the order that you add may end up being important!!
78         moduleTable = new Hashtable();
79         mainMap = new MainMapPanel(this);
80         add(mainMap);
81         mainMap.setVisible(true);
82         moduleTable.put("MainMap",mainMap);
83
84         // moduleTable.put("Guide",guide);
85
86         /* three experts, **Ken** needs to modify these panels!!!
87         */
88         // expert 1
89         mechanicExpert = new ExpertPanel(this, ExpertPanel.MECHANIC);
90         add(mechanicExpert);
91         mechanicExpert.setVisible(false);

```

```

92         mechanicExpert.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
93         moduleTable.put("MechanicExpert", mechanicExpert);
94
95         // expert 2
96         neighborExpert = new ExpertPanel(this, ExpertPanel.NEIGHBOR);
97         add(neighborExpert);
98         neighborExpert.setVisible(false);
99         neighborExpert.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
100        moduleTable.put("NeighborExpert", neighborExpert);
101
102        // expert 3
103        editorExpert = new ExpertPanel(this, ExpertPanel.EDITOR);
104        add(editorExpert);
105        editorExpert.setVisible(false);
106        editorExpert.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
107        moduleTable.put("EditorExpert", editorExpert);
108
109        // end experts
110
111        showRoom = new ShowRoomPanel(this);
112        add(showRoom);
113        showRoom.setVisible(false);
114        showRoom.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
115        moduleTable.put("ShowRoom", showRoom);
116
117        townHall = new TownHallPanel(this);
118        add(townHall);
119        townHall.setVisible(false);
120        townHall.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
121        moduleTable.put("TownHall", townHall);
122
123        cafe = new CafePanel(this);
124        add(cafe);
125        cafe.setVisible(false);
126        cafe.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
127        moduleTable.put("Cafe", cafe);
128
129        diner = new DinerPanel(this);
130        add(diner);
131        diner.setVisible(false);
132        diner.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
133        moduleTable.put("Diner", diner);
134
135        autoMile = new AutoMilePanel(this);
136        add(autoMile);
137        autoMile.setVisible(false);
138        autoMile.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
139        moduleTable.put("AutoMile", autoMile);
140
141        testDrive = new TestDrivePanel(this);
142        add(testDrive);
143        testDrive.setVisible(false);
144        testDrive.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
145        moduleTable.put("TestDrive", testDrive);
146
147        meetExperts = new MeetExpertsPanel(this);
148        add(meetExperts);
149        meetExperts.setVisible(false);
150        meetExperts.reshape(0, top, 800,600);
151        moduleTable.put("MeetExperts", meetExperts);
152
153        //xing's stuff: 2/2/98
154        newsstand = new NewsPanel(this);
155        add(newsstand);
156        newsstand.setVisible(false);
157        newsstand.reshape(0, top, 800, 600);
158        moduleTable.put("Newsstand", newsstand);
159
160        // bottom most panel
161        mainMap.setHotAreas();
162
163        data.initStateTable(moduleTable);
164
165        /*These window events will be passed to the processWindowEvent() method where
166        we can handle the user closing the window:
167        */
168        enableEvents(AWTEvent.WINDOW_EVENT_MASK);
169
170        // on startup, load introduction
171        mainMap.guide.setDialogue("introl");
172        mainMap.setEnabled(false);
173        moduleTable.put("Guide", mainMap.guide);
174        currentModule = mainMap;
175    }
176
177    protected void processWindowEvent(WindowEvent e) {
178        super.processWindowEvent(e);
179        if (e.getID () == WindowEvent.WINDOW_CLOSING)
180            setVisible (false);
181    }
182
183    public void hideModule(String moduleName) {

```

```

184         pln("hideModule: "+moduleName);
185         Component module = (Component) moduleTable.get(moduleName);
186         if (module != null) {
187             module.setVisible(false);
188             mainMap.setEnabled(true);
189             pln("done hiding module: "+moduleName);
190         }
191     }
192
193     public SpeechBubble getSpeechBubble() {
194
195         return speechBubble;
196     }
197
198     /*
199     Ask guide to check module states
200     */
201
202     public void goToModule(String moduleName) {
203
204         pln("goToModule: "+moduleName);
205
206         mainMap.setEnabled(false);
207         mainMap.setVisible(false);
208         // hides all other modules
209
210         /*
211         Component modules[] = getComponents();
212         for (int i = 0; i < modules.length; i++)
213             modules[i].setVisible(false);
214         */
215         if (moduleName == "Exit") {
216             // load up the exit dialog
217             mainMap.guide.setDialogue("Exit1");
218             mainMap.setVisible(true);
219             mainMap.setEnabled(false);
220             return;
221         }
222         speechBubble.setVisible(false);
223         speechBubble.dialogueView.setVisible(false);
224
225         if (currentModule instanceof ModulePanel) {
226             ((ModulePanel)currentModule).setVisible(false);
227         } else {
228             currentModule.setVisible(false);
229         }
230
231         Panel module = (Panel) moduleTable.get(moduleName);
232
233         /* 1/15: asks the guide to check currentModule's states, if the mainMap is the target
234         module.
235         Guide just suggests destinations.
236         */
237
238         pln("asking the guide to check module state");
239         mainMap.guide.checkModuleState(data.getModuleName(currentModule), moduleName);
240
241         if (module instanceof ModulePanel) {
242             ((ModulePanel)module).setDialogue(data.getWelcomeDialogue(moduleName));
243         }
244
245         if (mainMap.guide.isVisible()) {
246             // if guide is visible, disable mainMap
247             pln("guide is visible.");
248             module.setVisible(false);
249             mainMap.setVisible(true);
250             mainMap.setEnabled(false);
251         } else if (module != null) {
252
253             // guide is NOT visible, and module isn't null
254
255             if (moduleName.equals("MainMap")) {
256
257                 // going to main map
258                 speechBubble.setVisible(false);
259                 speechBubble.dialogueView.setVisible(false);
260                 mainMap.setHelpButtonVisible(true);
261             } else {
262                 mainMap.setVisible(false);
263             }
264             // guide is NOT visible, just show the module
265             module.setEnabled(true);
266             module.setVisible(true);
267             currentModule = module;
268
269             pln("Done going to module: "+moduleName);
270             if (debug) {
271                 speechBubble.list();
272             }
273         }
274     }
275

```

```

276      /*
277      This is called by the experts and showroom
278      */
279
280      public void finishedWithModule(Panel module, int state) {
281
282          pln("finishedWithModule() called.");
283          data.setModuleState(module, state);
284          goToModule("MainMap");
285      }
286
287      public void shutDown() {
288
289          pln("Shutting down...");
290
291          Panel endSurveyPanel = new Panel();
292          endSurveyPanel.setLayout(null);
293          endSurveyPanel.setBounds(0,0,800,600);
294          endSurveyPanel.setBackground(Color.white);
295          Label helpLabel = new Label("Please raise your hand and ask for assistance.");
296          helpLabel.setFont(new Font("Dialog", Font.BOLD, 24));
297          helpLabel.setVisible(true);
298          helpLabel.setBounds(100,200,600,50);
299          endSurveyPanel.add(helpLabel);
300          add(endSurveyPanel,0);
301          endSurveyPanel.setVisible(true);
302      }
303
304      public void p(String s) {
305          if (debug)
306              System.out.print(s);
307      }
308
309      public void pln(String s) {
310          if (debug)
311              System.out.println("TrucktownFrame: "+s);
312      }
313
314      public void update(Graphics g) {
315
316          paint(g);
317      }
318
319      public TrucktownApplet getParentApplet(){
320          return applet;
321      }
322
323      public Browser getBrowserBean() {
324
325          if (iceBrowser == null) {
326              iceBrowser = new Browser();
327          }
328          iceBrowser.clearCache();
329          return iceBrowser;
330      }
331  }
332 }

```

```

1 package Trucktown;
2
3 import Trucktown.Expert.*;
4 import java.awt.*;
5 import java.applet.*;
6 import java.util.*;
7
8 /*
9  This class encapsulates all the data used within a session.
10 */
11 public class SessionModel extends Observable{
12
13     boolean debug = false;
14     String dialogueFile = "Data/dialogue.txt";
15     String dialogueNamesFile = "Data/dialoguenames.txt";
16
17     TrucktownFrame parentFrame = null;
18
19     Truck[] chosenTrucks = null;
20
21     public TruckDB truckDB;
22
23     //added by kjgl 1-7-98
24     Truck[] segmentTrucks = null;
25     //Changed by kjgl 4-13-98
26     //the responseDb is the inner responsesDb (and can be reached by any of the topLayerDBs)
27     //it get's stomped by the topLayerResponseDB every time you go into an expert
28     public Trucktown.Expert.ResponsesDB responsesDB;
29     //3 response sets with the 3 experts
30     public Trucktown.Expert.TopLayerResponseDB editor_topLayerDB;
31     public ExpertHistory editor_expertHistory;
32
33     public Trucktown.Expert.TopLayerResponseDB neighbor_topLayerDB;
34     public ExpertHistory neighbor_expertHistory;
35
36     public Trucktown.Expert.TopLayerResponseDB mechanic_topLayerDB;
37     public ExpertHistory mechanic_expertHistory;
38
39     //says which expert was the last one who said anything
40     public int lastExpertRecommender;
41
42     // Added by irene 1/26/98
43     Vector testDriveInfo = new Vector();
44
45     // table of dialogue objects
46     Hashtable dialogueTable;
47     Hashtable welcomeDialogueTable;
48     // table keyed by each module
49     Hashtable stateTable;
50
51     Hashtable moduleState;
52     // table of all visit variables
53
54     // Hashtable
55
56     // Loads up all the appropriate trucks
57     public SessionModel(TrucktownFrame frame) {
58
59         parentFrame = frame;
60
61         truckDB = new TruckDB(parentFrame.applet);
62         dialogueTable = new Hashtable();
63         loadDialogues();
64
65         //make the responses DBs and expertHistories(not sure if the expert histories are a
66         good idea)
67         this.responsesDB = new Trucktown.Expert.ResponsesDB(parentFrame);
68         editor_topLayerDB = new Trucktown.Expert.TopLayerResponseDB(this.responsesDB);
69         editor_expertHistory = new Trucktown.Expert.ExpertHistory();
70         mechanic_topLayerDB = new Trucktown.Expert.TopLayerResponseDB(this.responsesDB);
71         mechanic_expertHistory = new Trucktown.Expert.ExpertHistory();
72         neighbor_topLayerDB = new Trucktown.Expert.TopLayerResponseDB(this.responsesDB);
73         neighbor_expertHistory = new Trucktown.Expert.ExpertHistory();
74
75         lastExpertRecommender = Trucktown.Expert.ExpertPanel.NONE;
76
77     }
78
79     public void initStateTable(Hashtable moduleTable) {
80
81         stateTable = new Hashtable();
82
83         Enumeration moduleNames = moduleTable.keys();
84         Enumeration modules = moduleTable.elements();
85         while (moduleNames.hasMoreElements()){
86             String name = (String) moduleNames.nextElement();
87             ModuleState newState = new ModuleState(name);
88             newState.moduleState = ModuleState.NO_VISIT;
89             stateTable.put(modules.nextElement(), newState);
90         }
91     }

```

```

92     public int getModuleState(String moduleName) {
93
94         Object state = stateTable.get(parentFrame.moduleTable.get(moduleName));
95         if (state == null) {
96             pln("getModuleState: Module "+moduleName+" not found!!!");
97             pln(stateTable.toString());
98             return -1;
99         }
100         else
101             return ((ModuleState)state).moduleState;
102     }
103
104     public boolean setModuleState(Panel module, int i) {
105
106         ModuleState state = (ModuleState) stateTable.get(module);
107         if (state == null) {
108             return false;
109         }
110         else {
111             state.moduleState = i;
112             return true;
113         }
114     }
115
116     public String getModuleName(Panel module) {
117         ModuleState state = (ModuleState) stateTable.get(module);
118
119         if (state == null) {
120             return "";
121         }
122         else {
123             return state.moduleName;
124         }
125     }
126
127     public String getWelcomeDialogue(String moduleName) {
128
129         return moduleName+"1";
130     }
131
132     /*
133     Loads up the dialogue table from a Properties file:
134
135     File format:
136         identifier=content
137
138     identifier format:
139         intro1_T_1    dialogue text
140         intro1_L_0    response label
141         intro1_A_0    response action
142
143     where:
144         intro1    dialogue name
145         T          dialogue type
146         1          number of responses
147 */
148
149     public void loadDialogues() {
150
151         String currTag, dialogueNames;
152         String identifier, name, type, content;
153         StringTokenizer tokenizer, nameTokens;
154         int index, numResponses;
155         Dialogue newDialogue = null;
156         Enumeration enum;
157
158         /*
159         Creates all dialogue objects
160         */
161         // loads the dialoguenames
162         Properties namesProperties = parentFrame.util.getPropertiesFile(dialogueNamesFile);
163
164         Enumeration allTags = namesProperties.keys();
165         while (allTags.hasMoreElements()) {
166             currTag = (String)allTags.nextElement();
167             dialogueNames = (String)namesProperties.remove(currTag);
168
169             pln("currTag = "+currTag+"\n dialogueNames = "+dialogueNames);
170             tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(dialogueNames, "-");
171             // creates all the dialogue objects
172             while (tokenizer.hasMoreTokens()) {
173
174                 identifier = tokenizer.nextToken();
175                 pln("identifier = "+identifier);
176                 nameTokens = new StringTokenizer(identifier, "_");
177                 name = nameTokens.nextToken();
178
179                 // what if the dialogue has 0 responses?
180                 numResponses = Integer.parseInt(nameTokens.nextToken());
181                 newDialogue = new Dialogue();
182
183

```

```

184         dialogueTable.put(name, newDialogue);
185         newDialogue.labels = new String[numResponses];
186         newDialogue.actions = new String[numResponses];
187         pln("Dialogue created: "+name);
188     }
189 }
190 /*
191  * Parses the actual dialogue objects
192  */
193 Properties dialogueProp = parentFrame.util.getPropertiesFile(dialogueFile);
194
195 enum = dialogueProp.propertyNames();
196 while(enum.hasMoreElements()) {
197     identifier = (String) enum.nextElement();
198     tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(identifier, "_");
199
200     name = tokenizer.nextToken();
201     type = "";
202     try {
203         type = tokenizer.nextToken();
204     } catch (Exception e) {
205         pln(e.toString());
206     }
207     pln("name = "+name);
208     index = Integer.parseInt(tokenizer.nextToken());
209     content = dialogueProp.getProperty(identifier);
210     pln("type = "+ type+" | index = "+index+
211         " | content = "+content);
212     /*
213     ex:
214     intro1_T_1
215     there is 1 response
216     */
217     newDialogue = (Dialogue) dialogueTable.get(name);
218     if (type.equals(Dialogue.TEXT)) {
219         content = content.replace('$', (char)Character.LINE_SEPARATOR);
220         newDialogue.text = content;
221     } else
222     /* ex:
223     intro1_L_0
224     the label at index 0
225     */
226     if (type.equals(Dialogue.LABEL)) {
227         try {
228             newDialogue.labels[index] = content;
229         } catch (Exception e) {
230             pln("error in dialogue: "+content);
231         }
232     } else
233     /* ex:
234     intro_A_0
235     the action at index 0
236     */
237     if (type.equals(Dialogue.ACTION)) {
238         newDialogue.actions[index] = content;
239     }
240 }
241 }
242
243 /*
244  * Truck methods
245  */
246 // get methods -- start
247 public Truck getTruckFromName(String name) {
248     return truckDB.getTruckFromName(name);
249 }
250
251 public Truck[] getAllTrucks() {
252     return truckDB.getAllTrucks();
253 }
254
255 public Truck getTruckFromIndex(int index)
256 {
257     return truckDB.GetTruck(index);
258 }
259
260 public Truck[] getChosenTrucks() {
261     return chosenTrucks;
262 }
263
264 public Dialogue getDialogue(String name) {
265     Object obj = dialogueTable.get(name);
266     if (obj == null) {
267         return null;
268     } else
269         return (Dialogue) obj;
270 }
271 // get methods -- end
272
273
274 public void setChosenTrucks(Truck[] trucks) {

```

```

276
277     chosenTrucks = trucks;
278 }
279
280 // Added by Irene 1/25 *****
281 public void addSchedule(Schedule sch)
282 {
283     testDriveInfo.addElement(sch);
284 }
285
286 public Vector getTestDrives()
287 {
288     return testDriveInfo;
289 }
290 // End of Irene's additions*****
291
292
293 //array of references to trucks in the user's segment
294 //added by kjgl 1-7-98
295 public void setSegmentTrucks(Truck[] segmentTrucks){
296     this.segmentTrucks = segmentTrucks;
297 }
298
299 public Truck[] getSegmentTrucks(){
300     return this.segmentTrucks;
301 }
302 //end segment stuff
303
304 public void p(String s) {
305
306     if (debug)
307         System.out.print(s);
308 }
309 public void pln(String s) {
310
311     if (debug)
312         System.out.println("SessionModel: "+s);
313 }
314
315 }

```



```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4
5 //added by Xing 2/27/98
6 import java.rmi.*;
7 import java.rmi.server.*;
8 import java.applet.Applet;
9 import Trucktown.Server.ResponseDBRM;
10 //
11 //
12 // ResponsesDB
13 //
14 //
15 public class ResponsesDB {
16     boolean debug = false; //added by xing 2/27/98
17
18     private TrucktownFrame parentFrame;
19     //the int responses start out life as -1 to make it easier to know if they have ever
20     // been answered (would have used null but those are not primitives)
21     //they are in a response array (zero reserved to be nothing)
22     public Response[] responseArray;
23     private int numberOfQuestions = 41;
24     //deal with chip allocation answers in a speacial way(assuming that they
25     //are not going to be used in the bayesian update
26     //default them to be 20
27     public double response_MRSP = 20;
28     public double response_FuelEconomy = 20;
29     public double response_Dependability = 20;
30     public double response_Safety = 20;
31     public double response_HorsePower = 20;
32
33     //to be calculated once the chip responses are filled in.
34     public double normalizedResponse_MRSP;
35     public double normalizedResponse_FuelEconomy;
36     public double normalizedResponse_Dependability;
37     public double normalizedResponse_Safety;
38     public double normalizedResponse_HorsePower;
39
40     //where to put the segment array that the segment expert gives back
41     public int[] cachedSegArray = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8};
42
43     // Added by irene 2/16/98
44     public Truck lastTruckPurchased = null;
45
46     //values that give meaning to the response Database
47     public static final int NULL_VAL = 0;
48     public static final int FULLORCOMPACT_VAL = 1; // question panel 1 (3 vals)
49     public static final int PRICERANGE_VAL = 2; // question panel 5 (8 vals)
50     public static final int OFFROAD_VAL = 3; // question panel 3 (2 vals ea.)
51     public static final int TOW_VAL = 4; // question panel 3
52     public static final int HAULING_VAL = 5; // question panel 3
53     public static final int CONSTRUCTION_VAL = 6; // question panel 4 (2 vals ea.)
54     public static final int SNOWPLOWING_VAL = 7; // question panel 4
55     public static final int NUMBERPEOPLE_VAL = 8; // question panel 2 (5 vals)
56     public static final int PEOPLEINFRONTSEAT_VAL = 9; // question panel 8 (3 vals)
57     public static final int TRUCKSIZE_VAL = 10; // question panel 9 (5 vals)
58     public static final int LIKESCHEVY_VAL = 11; // question panel 6 (2 vals ea.)
59     public static final int LIKESDODGE_VAL = 12;
60     public static final int LIKESFORD_VAL = 13;
61     public static final int LIKESGMC_VAL = 14;
62     public static final int LIKESISUZU_VAL = 15;
63     public static final int LIKESMAZDA_VAL = 16;
64     public static final int LIKESNISSAN_VAL = 17;
65     public static final int LIKESYOYOTA_VAL = 18;
66     public static final int BEDSIZE_VAL = 19; // question panel 11 (2 vals)
67     public static final int TALLESTUSER_VAL = 20; // question panel 10 (3 vals)
68     public static final int FOURCYLGASENGINE_VAL = 21; // question panel 12 (2 vals ea.)
69     public static final int SIXCYLGASENGINE_VAL = 22; // question panel 12
70     public static final int EIGHTCYLGASENGINE_VAL = 23; // question panel 12
71     public static final int TENCYLGASENGINE_VAL = 24; // question panel 12
72     public static final int EIGHTCYLDIESEL_VAL = 25; // question panel 12
73     public static final int COMFORT_VAL = 26; // question panel 13 (5 vals)
74     public static final int BODYSTYLING_VAL = 27; // question panel 14 (5 vals)
75     public static final int GREATSTERIO_VAL = 28; // options panels
76     public static final int THRDFRTHDOOR_VAL = 29;
77     public static final int LEATHERSEATS_VAL = 30;
78     public static final int CRUISECONTROL_VAL = 31;
79     public static final int POWERLOCK_VAL = 32;
80     public static final int POWERWINDOW_VAL = 33;
81     public static final int TILTWHEEL_VAL = 34;
82     public static final int TINTWINDOW_VAL = 35;
83     public static final int THEFTDETER_VAL = 36;
84     public static final int SAFETYUNIMP_VAL = 37;
85     public static final int BETTERTIRES_VAL = 38;
86     public static final int ANTILOCKBRAKES_VAL = 39;
87     public static final int FOURWHEELDR_VAL = 40;
88     public static final int AUTOMATIC_VAL = 41;
89
90
91     /*
92     each response int in the response array needs to be replaced with a response

```

```

93     object.  this object will store a selling point as to why each
94     response was important. The
95
96     These objects will also be responsible for validating how many responses
97     are in the question and has a routine that validates it's response array in
98     the truck object as having correctly formatted information.
99
100 */
101
102
103
104     //constructor
105     public ResponsesDB(TrucktownFrame parentFrame){
106         String url = "";
107         this.parentFrame = parentFrame;
108         //fill the response array enough to have 47 questions with 0 being null.
109         Applet theApp = this.parentFrame.getParentApplet();
110
111         try {
112             if (parentFrame.remote) {
113                 //added by xing.
114                 url = "rmi://vandelay.mit.edu/";
115             } else {
116                 url = "rmi://" + (theApp.getDocumentBase()).getHost() + "/";
117             }
118             ResponseDBRM rsDB = (ResponseDBRM) Naming.lookup(url+"THE_RESPONSEDB");
119             pln("the remote responseDB obtained");
120             responseArray = rsDB.getResponses();
121             pln("responseArray obtained");
122
123         }
124         catch(Exception re) {
125             error("in constructor:"+re);
126         }
127     }
128
129     public void cleanSalesInfo(){
130
131         //clean all of the responses of sales info
132         for(int i = 1; i < responseArray.length; i++){
133             //clean the insides
134             responseArray[i].delta = Response.NULL;
135             responseArray[i].salesDelta = Response.NULL;
136             responseArray[i].rank = -1;
137         }
138     }
139
140     //can be used to get values out of the response array
141     public int getVal(int index)
142     {
143         if((index >= 0) && (index < numberOfQuestions))
144             return responseArray[index].response;
145
146         else return 0;
147     }
148
149
150     public void print(){
151         for (int i = 1; i<responseArray.length; i++){
152             System.out.println("response_"+ i+": " + responseArray[i].response);
153         }
154     }
155
156     public void validateResponseArray(){
157         //look through all the entries for strange entries
158         for (int i = 1; i<responseArray.length; i++){
159             if (responseArray[i].response < 1){
160                 //response was not filled in
161                 if (responseArray[i].response != -1){
162                     //response was not a legitimate entry
163                     error("there was a problem at " + i);
164                 }
165             }
166         }
167     }
168
169     //added by irene 2.9.98
170     // produces a dummy ResponsesDB for testing purposes
171     public ResponsesDB getDummyResponsesDB()
172     {
173         ResponsesDB dummyDB = new ResponsesDB(parentFrame);
174
175         // don't care.
176         dummyDB.responseArray[FULLORCOMPACT_VAL].response = 3;    // question panel 1 (3 v
177     als) // (1-8); 1 low, 8 high
178         dummyDB.responseArray[PRICERANGE_VAL].response = 2;    // question panel 5 (8 v
179     als) dummyDB.responseArray[OFFROAD_VAL].response = 2;    // question panel 3 (2 val
180     s ea.) dummyDB.responseArray[TOW_VAL].response = 2;    // question panel 3
181         dummyDB.responseArray[HAULING_VAL].response = 2;    // question panel 3

```

```

182 dummyDB.responseArray[CONSTRUCTION_VAL].response = 2; // question panel 4 (2 v
als ea.)
183 dummyDB.responseArray[SNOWPLOWING_VAL].response = 2; // question panel 4
184 // (1-5,6) literally, number of people
185 dummyDB.responseArray[NUMBERPEOPLE_VAL].response = 5; // question panel 2 (5 v
als)
186 // (1-3); literal
187 dummyDB.responseArray[PEOPLEINFRONTSEAT_VAL].response = 3; // question panel 8 (3 v
als)
188 // (1-5); scrollbar. 1 small, 5 big
189 dummyDB.responseArray[TRUCKSIZE_VAL].response = 5; // question panel 9 (5 v
als)
190 dummyDB.responseArray[LIKESCHEVY_VAL].response = 2; // 17-24: question panel
6 (2 vals ea.)
191 dummyDB.responseArray[LIKESDODGE_VAL].response = 2;
192 dummyDB.responseArray[LIKESFORD_VAL].response = 2;
193 dummyDB.responseArray[LIKESGMC_VAL].response = 2;
194 dummyDB.responseArray[LIKESISUZU_VAL].response = 2;
195 dummyDB.responseArray[LIKESMAZDA_VAL].response = 2;
196 dummyDB.responseArray[LIKESNISSAN_VAL].response = 2;
197 dummyDB.responseArray[LIKESTOYOTA_VAL].response = 2;
198 // 1=short, 2=long, 3=either
199 dummyDB.responseArray[BEDSIZE_VAL].response = 3; // question panel 11 (3 v
als)
200 // (2 <6; 1 6-6.5; 3 >6)
201 dummyDB.responseArray[TALLESTUSER_VAL].response = 3; // question panel 10 (3 v
als)
202 dummyDB.responseArray[FOURCYLGASENGINE_VAL].response = 2; // question panel 12 (2 v
als ea.)
203 dummyDB.responseArray[SIXCYLGASENGINE_VAL].response = 2; // question panel 12
204 dummyDB.responseArray[EIGHTCYLGASENGINE_VAL].response = 2; // question panel 12
205 dummyDB.responseArray[TENCYLGASENGINE_VAL].response = 2; // question panel 12
206 dummyDB.responseArray[EIGHTCYLDIESEL_VAL].response = 2; // question panel 12
207 // (1-5); 1 no comfort, 5 comfort
208 dummyDB.responseArray[COMFORT_VAL].response = 5; // question panel 13 (5 v
als)
209 // (1-5); 1 traditional, 5 futuristic
210 dummyDB.responseArray[BODYSTYLING_VAL].response = 5; // question panel 14 (5 v
als)
211 dummyDB.responseArray[GREATSTERIO_VAL].response = 2; // 35-47: options panel
212 dummyDB.responseArray[THDRFTHDOOR_VAL].response = 2;
213 dummyDB.responseArray[LEATHERSEATS_VAL].response = 2;
214 dummyDB.responseArray[CRUISECONTROL_VAL].response = 2;
215 dummyDB.responseArray[POWERLOCK_VAL].response = 2;
216 dummyDB.responseArray[POWERWINDOW_VAL].response = 2;
217 dummyDB.responseArray[TILTWHEEL_VAL].response = 2;
218 dummyDB.responseArray[TINTWINDOW_VAL].response = 2;
219 dummyDB.responseArray[THEFTDETER_VAL].response = 2;
220 dummyDB.responseArray[SAFETYUNIMP_VAL].response = 2;
221 dummyDB.responseArray[BETTERTIRES_VAL].response = 2;
222 dummyDB.responseArray[ANTILOCKBRAKES_VAL].response = 2;
223 dummyDB.responseArray[FOURWHEELDR_VAL].response = 2;
224 dummyDB.responseArray[AUTOMATIC_VAL].response = 2;
225
226 return dummyDB;
227 }
228
229 private void pln(String message) {
230 //added by xing 2/27/98
231 if(debug)
232 System.out.println(message);
233 }
234
235 private void error(String message){
236 System.out.println("responseDB error: " + message);
237 System.exit(0);
238 }
239 }
240

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2
3 import Trucktown.*;
4 import java.io.*; //added by xing 2/27/98
5 //
6 //
7 // Response
8 //
9 //
10 public class Response implements Serializable{
11
12     private static final boolean DEBUG = false;
13
14     //the int response starts out life as -1 to make it easier to know if they have ever
15     // been answered (would have used null but those are not primitives)
16     //they are in a response array (zero reserved to be nothing)
17     public int response = -1;
18     public int questionIndex; //ResponsesDB has these as static vars!!
19
20     //The sales points that are given that coorospnd with each response
21     //can also be used to validate the responses matrix
22     public String[] salesFeatures;
23     public String[] salesProblems;
24     public double[] salesFeaturesWeight;
25     public double[] salesProblemsWeight;
26
27     //rank is usually based on the delta from the local baseline
28     public static final double NULL = -100000;
29     public double delta; //couldn't use -1 cuz it's a valid number
30     public double salesDelta;
31     //rank of response (usally a temp var used when looking at a particular truck)
32     public int rank = -1;
33
34     //constructor
35     public Response(int questionIndex){
36
37         this.questionIndex = questionIndex;
38         this.delta = this.NULL;
39         salesProblems = salesFeatures;
40     }
41
42     public Response(int questionIndex, String[] salesPoints){
43
44         this.questionIndex = questionIndex;
45         this.salesFeatures = salesPoints;
46         this.delta = this.NULL;
47         salesProblems = salesFeatures;
48     }
49
50     public Response(int questionIndex, String[] salesPts, String[] salesProbs) {
51         this.questionIndex = questionIndex;
52         this.salesFeatures = salesPts;
53         this.delta = this.NULL;
54         this.salesDelta = this.NULL;
55         salesProblems = salesProbs;
56     }
57
58     public Response(int questionIndex, String[] salesPts, String[] salesProbs, double[] refW, dou
59 ble[] probW) {
60         this.questionIndex = questionIndex;
61         this.salesFeatures = salesPts;
62         this.delta = this.NULL;
63         this.salesDelta = this.NULL;
64         salesProblems = salesProbs;
65         salesFeaturesWeight = refW;
66         salesProblemsWeight = probW;
67     }
68
69     //can be used to get values out of the response array
70     public int getResponse()
71     {
72         return response;
73     }
74
75     public void print(){
76         //if needed, read the name of the var that reps the questionIndex
77         if (DEBUG){
78             System.out.println("response_: "+response);
79         }
80     }
81
82     private void error(String message){
83         System.out.println("responseDB error: " + message);
84         System.exit(0);
85     }
86
87     //added by Xing 2/25/98
88     public void writeObject(ObjectOutputStream out) throws IOException {
89         out.defaultWriteObject();
90     }
91
92     public void readObject(ObjectInputStream in) throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException {

```

```
92         in.defaultReadObject();
93     }
94
95
96 }
97
```

```

1 package Trucktown;
2
3 /*
4      Applet that will parse through our database and denote the
5      elements as objects
6 */
7 import Trucktown.Expert.*;
8 import java.awt.*;
9 import java.applet.*;
10 import java.awt.image.*;
11 import java.io.*;
12 import java.net.*;
13 import java.util.*;
14 import java.sql.*;
15 import java.rmi.*;
16 import java.rmi.server.*;
17 import Trucktown.Server.TruckDBRM;
18
19 public class TruckDB extends Object
20 {
21     boolean debug = false;
22     boolean less_trucks = false;
23     boolean remote = true;
24
25     protected Truck[] trucks;
26     protected Hashtable truckTable;
27     protected TruckDBRM remoteDB;
28     public TruckDB(Applet theApp)
29     {
30         String url = "";
31         trucks = null;
32         truckTable = new Hashtable();
33         if(theApp != null) {
34             try {
35
36                 if (remote) {
37                     url = "rmi://vandelay.mit.edu/";
38                 } else {
39                     url = "rmi://" + (theApp.getDocumentBase()).getHost() + "/";
40                 }
41
42                 remoteDB = (TruckDBRM) Naming.lookup(url+"THE_TRUCKDB");
43                 System.out.println("the remote DB obtained");
44
45                 truckTable = remoteDB.getTruckTable();
46                 System.out.println("The trucktable is retrieved");
47
48                 trucks = remoteDB.getAllTrucks();
49                 System.out.println("the trucks is retrieved");
50
51             }
52             catch(RemoteException re) {
53                 System.out.println("Remote Error in TruckDB: " + re);
54             }
55             catch(MalformedURLException mue) {
56                 //shouldn't happen.
57                 System.out.println("bad url in TruckDB");
58             }
59             catch(NotBoundException nbe) {
60                 //shouldn't happen.
61                 System.out.println("the name of the truckDB doesn't exists"+nbe);
62             }
63
64             //For Debugging Only, to be removed:
65             //addToResponseArray(trucks[0], sampleMatrix());
66             //this line tested to see if the addToResponse array
67             //works or not, and uses sampleMatrix to
68             //be the result matrix.
69         }
70         else {
71             System.out.println("Error in TruckDB: parent Applet is null");
72         }
73     }
74
75     public Truck getTruckFromName(String name)
76     {
77         System.out.println("TruckDB: getting truck from name = "+name);
78
79         Truck t = (Truck)truckTable.get(name);
80
81         if(t == null)
82         {
83             name = name.replace('_', ' ');
84             System.out.println("TruckDB: getting truck from name = "+name);
85             t = (Truck)truckTable.get(name);
86         }
87
88         System.out.println("Truck exists? "+(t != null));
89         return t;
90     }
91
92     public Truck[] getAllTrucks() {

```

```

93
94     return trucks;
95
96 }
97     public Truck GetTruck(int index)
98     {
99         //         if(trucks != null)
100        //         {
101                if((index >= 0) && (index < trucks.length))
102                {
103                    return trucks[index];
104                } else {
105                    //         System.out.println("TruckDB: GetTruck called with invalid index "+i
106                ndex);
107                    return null;
108                }
109        //         }
110        //         return null;
111    }
112
113
114
115    private void addToResponseArray(Truck t, double[][] result){
116        //requires: the result to be of the same length and size
117        // as the Truck.numberOfResponseArrays.
118        //modifies: this
119        //effects: updates the databases, such that each responses
120        // are increased by the amount indicated in the result.
121        try {
122            remoteDB.addToResponseArray(t, result);
123            trucks = remoteDB.getAllTrucks();
124            truckTable = remoteDB.getTruckTable();
125        }
126        catch(RemoteException re) {
127            System.out.println("TruckDB: "+ re);
128        }
129    }
130
131
132    //for debug purposes only to be removed when no
133    //longer needed.
134    private double[][] sampleMatrix() {
135        //effects: creates an sample matrix that
136        // makes the certain updates.
137        double[][] matrix = new double[43][14];
138        for(int i = 0; i < 43; i++) {
139            for(int j = 0; j < 14; j++) {
140                matrix[i][j] = 0;
141            }
142        }
143        matrix[1][1] = 1; //sample places where the data wants to be changed
144        matrix[3][2] = 1;
145        return matrix;
146    }
147
148
149    public void p(String s) {
150
151        if (debug)
152            System.out.print(s);
153    }
154    public void pln(String s) {
155
156        if (debug)
157            System.out.println("TruckDB: "+s);
158    }
159
160 }
161
162
163

```

```

1 package Trucktown;
2
3 /*
4 */
5
6
7 import java.awt.*;
8 import java.applet.*;
9 import java.awt.*;
10 import java.awt.image.*;
11 import java.io.*;
12 import java.net.*;
13 import java.util.*;
14
15 //added by KJGL on 2-9-98
16 import Trucktown.Expert.ResponsesDB;
17
18 public class Truck extends Object implements Serializable
19 {
20     public static final int VEHICLE_STR = 0;
21     public static final int IMAGE_STR = 1;
22     //added by Xing for competitors.
23     public static final int COMPETITOR1 = 2;
24     public static final int COMPETITOR2 = 3;
25     public static final int COMPETITOR3 = 4;
26     public static final int TOTALSTRINGS = 5;
27
28     //this is not part of the string array
29     public String segmentURL = "";
30
31     //used by elimination filter in expert decision
32     public int eliminationCount = 0;
33
34     public static final int MSRP_VAL = 0;
35     public static final int INVOICEPRICE_VAL = 1;
36     public static final int DEALERHOLDBACK_VAL = 2;
37     public static final int DESTINATION_VAL = 3;
38     public static final int ORIGIN_VAL = 4;
39     public static final int MANUFACTURER_VAL = 5;
40     public static final int TWOWD_4WD_VAL = 6;
41     public static final int EXTENDED CAB_VAL = 7;
42     public static final int FUELECONOMY_CITY_VAL = 8;
43     public static final int FUELECONOMY_HIGHWAY_VAL = 9;
44     public static final int RELIABILITY_VAL = 10;
45     public static final int DEPENDABILITY_VAL = 11;
46     public static final int SAFETY_VAL = 12;
47     public static final int SIZE_VAL = 13;
48     public static final int BODYSTYLE_VAL = 14;
49     public static final int BEDLENGTH_VAL = 15;
50     public static final int BEDUPGRADEPRICE_VAL = 16;
51     public static final int BASETRANSMISSION_VAL = 17;
52     public static final int SPEEDS_VAL = 18;
53     public static final int FUEL CAPACITY_VAL = 19;
54     public static final int STANDARDHP_VAL = 20;
55     public static final int ENGINE SIZE_VAL = 21;
56     public static final int HPV4_VAL = 22;
57     public static final int UPGRADEPRICELISTV4_VAL = 23;
58     public static final int UPGRADEPRICEINVOICEV4_VAL = 24;
59     public static final int ENGINE SIZEV6_VAL = 25;
60     public static final int HPV6_VAL = 26;
61     public static final int UPGRADEPRICELISTV6_VAL = 27;
62     public static final int UPGRADEPRICEINVOICEV6_VAL = 28;
63     public static final int ENGINE SIZEV6_OP2_VAL = 29;
64     public static final int HPV6_OP2_VAL = 30;
65     public static final int UPGRADEPRICELISTV6_OP2_VAL = 31;
66     public static final int UPGRADEPRICEINVOICEV6_OP2_VAL = 32;
67     public static final int ENGINE SIZEV8_VAL = 33;
68     public static final int HPV8_VAL = 34;
69     public static final int UPGRADEPRICELISTV8_VAL = 35;
70     public static final int UPGRADEPRICEINVOICEV8_VAL = 36;
71     public static final int ENGINE SIZEV8_OP2_VAL = 37;
72     public static final int HPV8_OP2_VAL = 38;
73     public static final int UPGRADEPRICELISTV8_OP2_VAL = 39;
74     public static final int UPGRADEPRICEINVOICEV8_OP2_VAL = 40;
75     public static final int V10ENGINEOPTION_VAL = 41;
76     public static final int HPV10_VAL = 42;
77     public static final int UPGRADEPRICELISTV10_VAL = 43;
78     public static final int UPGRADEPRICEINVOICEV10_VAL = 44;
79     public static final int DIESELENGINEOPTION_VAL = 45;
80     public static final int NUMCYL_VAL = 46;
81     public static final int HPDIESEL_VAL = 47;
82     public static final int UPGRADEPRICELISTDIESEL_VAL = 48;
83     public static final int UPGRADEPRICEINVOICEDIESEL_VAL = 49;
84     public static final int PAYLOAD_VAL = 50;
85     public static final int TOWINGCAPACITY_VAL = 51;
86     public static final int ACLIST_VAL = 52;
87     public static final int ACINVOICE_VAL = 53;
88     public static final int WARRANTY_VAL = 54;
89     public static final int WHEELBASE_VAL = 55;
90
91     // Andy: new truck val's start here
92     public static final int AUTOLIST_VAL = 56;

```



```

93     public static final int AUTOINVOICE_VAL           = 57;
94     public static final int AIRBAGLIST_VAL           = 58;
95     public static final int AIRBAGINVOICE_VAL        = 59;
96     public static final int SOUNDLIST_VAL            = 60;
97     public static final int SOUNDINVOICE_VAL         = 61;
98     public static final int CRUISELIST_VAL           = 62;
99     public static final int CRUISEINVOICE_VAL        = 63;
100    public static final int LEATHERLIST_VAL          = 64;
101    public static final int LEATHERINVOICE_VAL        = 65;
102    public static final int POWERLOCKLIST_VAL        = 66;
103    public static final int POWERLOCKINVOICE_VAL      = 67;
104    public static final int POWERWINDOWLIST_VAL      = 68;
105    public static final int POWERWINDOWINVOICE_VAL   = 69;
106    public static final int THEFTDETERLIST_VAL       = 70;
107    public static final int THEFTDETERINVOICE_VAL    = 71;
108    public static final int TILTLIST_VAL             = 72;
109    public static final int TILTINVOICE_VAL          = 73;
110    public static final int TINTEDLIST_VAL           = 74;
111    public static final int TINTEDINVOICE_VAL        = 75;
112    public static final int TIRESLIST_VAL            = 76;
113    public static final int TIRESINVOICE_VAL         = 77;
114    // new val's end
115
116    public static final int LENGTH_VAL               = 78;
117    public static final int HEIGHT_VAL               = 79;
118    public static final int WIDTH_VAL                = 80;
119
120    // these are no longer needed.
121    public static final int MSRPCORRECT_VAL          = 81;
122    public static final int FUELECONOMY_VAL          = 82;
123    public static final int DEPENDABILITYCORRECT_VAL = 83;
124    public static final int DURABILITY_VAL           = 84;
125    public static final int HORSEPOWER_VAL           = 85;
126
127    public static final int SAFETYCORRECT_VAL        = 86;
128
129    // there are 155 Bayesian vals, for a total of 250 doubles
130    public static final int TOTALVALUES              = 250;
131
132    public String[] strings;//changed from protected to public by Xing 2/16/98
133    public double[] numbers;//needed because the server need to access these
134    //fields through another package.
135
136    /*needed to make bayesian decisions!!
137    numberArray is needed to go to a truely learning network.
138    may be a really good idea to use constants to remind what the hell is going on
139    normalizedResponses is the numberOfResponseArrays massaged into a form more
140    //easily used by the bayesian expert,
141    !!!these arrays do not use the 0 possition, to better match up with questionnaire
142    aka. 1-5 doesn't have to be translated into 0-4!!!
143    */
144    //to be calculated over and over again!
145    public double priorProb;
146    //isNormalized is true when the matrix is filled in, false when it's empty
147    public boolean isNormalized = false;
148    //matrix of probs that the question in this truck whatever way
149    // ART: don't need to fill this out.
150    public double[][] normalizedResponseArrays;
151
152    //from chip allocations to first a priori's (intermediate values)
153    public double utility;
154    public double choiceValue;
155
156    /*
157    These values are to be filled w/ numbers in database.
158    */
159
160    //this is posteriori info. int[question_n][response_n] to be filled be for expert
161    //ART: to be filled w/ numbers in database
162    public double[][] numberOfResponseArrays;
163    //normalized values to calculate the utility from
164    public double MRSP = 20;
165    public double FuelEconomy = 20;
166    public double Dependability = 20;
167    public double Safety = 20;
168    public double HorsePower = 20;
169
170    // this contains the segment data
171    // it's got 8 vals, booleans
172    public boolean[] inSegment;
173    //added by KJGL on 2.21.98
174    //segment reason for this truck being recommended (added when the truck is run
175    private String segmentSalesFeature = null;
176
177    //added by KJGL on 2.21.98
178    //bayesian reasons for this truck being recommended (added when the truck is run
179    //through the Bayesian Reasoner (the most important reason being listed first)
180    private String[] bayesianSalesFeatures;
181    //added by KJGL on 3.25.98
182    private String[] bayesianSalesProblems;
183
184    //added by KJGL on 3.16.98

```

```

185     public static final int BAYESIAN_REASON = 1;
186     public static final int SEGMENT_REASON = 2;
187     public static final int LAST_TRUCK_REASON = 3;
188     public static final String lastTruckString
189         = "This truck is similar to the last truck that you purchased. It is here to be able to
compair to the other trucks.";
190
191     public int recommendationReason = 0;
192
193     public Magazine the_magazine;
194     public Comment the_comment;
195     /*end v2 stuff*/
196
197     public Truck()
198     {
199         if(!InitArrays())
200         {
201             throw new InternalError("Couldn't intialize a truck object.");
202             //System.out.println("Couldn't initialize a truck object.");
203         }
204     }
205
206     public boolean
207     InitArrays()
208     {
209         {
210             strings = new String[TOTALSTRINGS];
211             numbers = new double[TOTALVALUES];
212             inSegment = new boolean[8];
213
214             return ((strings != null) && (numbers != null));
215         }
216
217
218     //
219     // tells whether this truck is in a specified segment (0-aligned)
220     public boolean
221     isInSegment(int index) {
222         // check if index is within bounds
223         if((index >= 0) && (index < 8) && (inSegment != null)) {
224             // return the value
225             return inSegment[index];
226         }
227         return false;
228     }
229
230     // sets whether this truck is in the specified segment (0-aligned)
231     public void
232     setInSegment(int index,boolean value) {
233         // check if index is within bounds
234         if((index >= 0) && (index < 8) && (inSegment != null)) {
235             // set the value
236             inSegment[index] = value;
237         }
238     }
239
240     //added by KJGL on 2.21.98
241     public void setSegmentSalesFeature(String segmentSalesFeature){
242         this.segmentSalesFeature = segmentSalesFeature;
243     }
244     //added by KJGL on 2.21.98
245     public String getSegmentSalesFeature(){
246         return this.segmentSalesFeature;
247     }
248     //added by KJGL on 2.21.98
249     public void setBayesianSalesFeatures(String[] bayesianSalesFeatures){
250         this.bayesianSalesFeatures = bayesianSalesFeatures;
251     }
252     //added by KJGL on 2.21.98
253     public String[] getBayesianSalesFeatures(){
254         return this.bayesianSalesFeatures;
255     }
256     //added by KJGL on 3.25.98
257     public void setBayesianSalesProblems(String[] bayesianSalesProblems){
258         this.bayesianSalesProblems = bayesianSalesProblems;
259     }
260     //added by KJGL on 3.25.98
261     public String[] getBayesianSalesProblems(){
262         return this.bayesianSalesProblems;
263     }
264
265     //added by KJGL on 2-9-98
266     //validates response matrix and then sees if the responseDB matches up with it
267     public void validateResponseData(ResponsesDB responsesDB){
268         System.out.println("Took a look at " + this.GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR));
269         //validate that the numberOfResponseArrays has correct looking data
270         //the array of arrays is the same length as responseArray
271         try{
272             if (numberOfResponseArrays.length != responsesDB.responseArray.length){
273                 error("numberOfResponseArrays and responseArray are not the same length");
274             }
275         }

```

```

276         catch(NullPointerException e){
277             error("problem with the reading the numberOfResponseArrays");
278         }
279
280         //make sure the data in the arrays is non-negative (zero or above)
281         int questionIndex = 0;
282         int responseIndex = 0;
283     try{
284         for ( questionIndex = 1; questionIndex < numberOfResponseArrays.length; questionIndex++)
285     {
286         //going through all of the response arrays
287         for ( responseIndex = 1; responseIndex < numberOfResponseArrays[questionIndex].length; responseIndex++){
288             //to see if the data is negative
289             if (numberOfResponseArrays[questionIndex][responseIndex] < 0){
290                 //it's negative so it's invalid
291                 error("negative value in number of response arrays");
292             }
293         }
294     }
295     catch(NullPointerException e){
296         error("problem with the reading the numberOfResponseArrays [" + questionIndex + "] [
297         "+responseIndex+"]");
298     }
299     //make sure that the responseDB data corresponds to a point in the second array
300     for (int i = 1; i<responsesDB.responseArray.length; i++){
301     try{
302         if (responsesDB.responseArray[i].response != -1){
303             //a response was made, so see if it references an actual place in the response m
304             if (numberOfResponseArrays[i][responsesDB.responseArray[i].response] < 0){
305                 //referenced data that was negative
306                 error("negative value in number of response arrays");
307             }
308         }
309     }
310     catch(NullPointerException e){
311         error("problem with the reading the numberOfResponseArrays [" + i + "] []");
312     }
313     }
314     //see that all the arrays begin with null (if there are still problems)
315 }
316
317 private void error(String message){
318     System.out.println("this.GetString(Truck.VEHICLE_STR) error: " + message);
319     System.exit(0);
320 }
321
322 //*****Irene's lovely additions*****
323
324 public Magazine[] getMags()
325 {
326     // this function looks at the database information to find the location of some
327     // magazine articles about the truck. It will then parse each article into a
328     // Magazine object and return those objects as an array.
329
330     // as the magazine locations (or actual text) have not been entered into the server,
331     // I will now make some dummy test Magazines.
332     Magazine Mags[] = new Magazine[1];
333     Mags[0] = the_magazine;
334
335     /* Magazine Mag = new Magazine("Joe Shmoe", "The Chevy 1800 VWX is a really super car.
336     "I think I'll go out and buy one today because it is such a nice rosey color. It" +
337     " makes me think of cherries and fruit punch.", "This Cool Magazine", "10/11/78",
338     "The Chevy and Why Joe Likes It");
339
340     Mags[0] = Mag;
341
342     Mag = new Magazine("Lucy Shmeeler", "So, here I talk about some car... still taling " +
343     "about a car... But to be completely frank, I don't find cars very interesting. " +
344     "I think they are too annoying to take care of. You always have to be paying to" +
345     " have them taken to the shop.", "Yo Yo Magazine", "12/12/98", "Lucy and the Car");
346
347     Mags[1] = Mag;
348     */
349     return Mags;
350 }
351
352 public Comment[] getComs()
353 {
354     // this function will get comment information from the database and use them to create
355     // Comment objects and return those objects as an array.
356
357     // as the comment have not been entered into the server, I will now make some dummy
358     //test Magazines.
359
360     Comment Coms[] = new Comment[1];
361     Coms[0]=the_comment;
362

```

```

363      /*Comment Com = new Comment("Charlie Brown", "I like cars. I'd better say something " +
364      "else, so that I can be sure this format will wrap the text correctly.");
365
366      Coms[0] = Com;
367
368      Com = new Comment("Dick Sweat", "Hey, oh, hey, now I sound like MC Hammer. La la " +
369      "la... I hope no sponsor ever reads this... yo yo.");
370
371      Coms[1] = Com;
372  */
373      return Coms;
374  }
375
376  //*****end of Irene's lovely additions :( *****
377
378  public String
379  GetString(int index)
380  {
381      if((index >= 0) && (index < TOTALSTRINGS) && (strings != null))
382      {
383          return strings[index];
384      }
385
386      return null;
387  }
388
389  public void
390  PutString(int index, String value)
391  {
392      if((index >= 0) && (index < TOTALSTRINGS) && (strings != null))
393      {
394          strings[index] = new String(value);
395          if (index == 0 ) {
396              strings[index] = strings[index].replace('_', ' ');
397              System.out.println("replacing _'s: "+strings[index]);
398          }
399      }
400  }
401
402  public double GetValue(int index)
403  {
404      if((index >= 0) && (index < TOTALVALUES) && (numbers != null))
405      {
406          return numbers[index];
407      }
408
409      return 0.0;
410  }
411
412  public void
413  PutValue(int index, double value)
414  {
415      if((index >= 0) && (index < TOTALVALUES) && (numbers != null))
416      {
417          numbers[index] = value;
418      }
419  }
420
421  public String getResponseMatrixString(){
422      String result= "";
423      for(int i=1; i<numberOfResponseArrays.length; i++) {
424          for(int j=1; j<numberOfResponseArrays[i].length; j++) {
425              result = result+numberOfResponseArrays[i][j] + " ";
426          }
427          result = result + "\n";
428      }
429
430      return result;
431  }
432
433  public String toString() {
434      return "";
435  }
436
437  private void writeObject(ObjectOutputStream out) throws IOException {
438      out.defaultWriteObject();
439  }
440
441  private void readObject(ObjectInputStream in) throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException{
442      in.defaultReadObject();
443  }
444
445  }
446 }
447
448

```

```

1 package Trucktown.Expert;
2 import Trucktown.*;
3 import java.awt.*;
4
5
6 public class ExpertHistory
7 {
8     //starts life this way
9     public boolean questionConfigPanelShown = false;
10    //is true if the logic expert said that the expert is thinking something
11    public boolean expertIsThinkingSomething = false;
12
13    // these are generically used to access checkboxes in the hacked arrays below
14    static final int CHECK1 = 0;
15    static final int CHECK2 = 1;
16    static final int CHECK3 = 2;
17    static final int CHECK4 = 3;
18    static final int CHECK5 = 4;
19    static final int CHECK6 = 5;
20
21    // **temporary** these are specific to the option config panel. won't be needed once fixed
22    static final int OPTION_CHECK10 = 0;
23    static final int OPTION_CHECK12 = 1;
24    static final int OPTION_CHECK13 = 2;
25
26    // these are for question 15 either boxes
27    static final int QUES15_CHECK3 = 0;
28    static final int QUES15_CHECK6 = 1;
29
30    // permanent array for question 12 because of the wacked out I don't know button
31    public double ques12Boxes[] = {-1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1};
32
33    // temporary hack to save missing option config panel
34    public double optionConfigBoxes[] = {-1, -1, -1};
35
36    public double ques15Boxes[] = {-1, -1};
37
38    //constructor
39    public ExpertHistory()
40    {
41    }
42 }

```

E. Truck Utility Database

Vehicle	MSRP	Fuel_Economy	Dependability	Horsepower	Safty
Chevy_C1500_(2WD)	-0.59	0.37	-0.73	0.54	0.79
Chevy_C1500_Extended_(2WD)	-0.02	0.37	-0.73	0.54	-0.34
Chevy_C2500_(2WD)	-0.19	-0.19	-0.73	0.54	0.35
Chevy_C2500_Extended_(2WD)	0.52	-0.19	-0.73	1.17	0.25
Chevy_C3500_(2WD)	0.08	-0.76	-0.73	1.17	1.34
Chevy_C3500_Crew_(2WD)	0.93	-1.04	-0.73	1.17	0.81
Chevy_C3500_Extended_(2WD)	1.01	-0.47	-0.73	1.17	1.69
Chevy_K1500_(4WD)	0.21	-0.19	-0.73	0.54	-0.51
Chevy_K1500_Extended_(4WD)	0.74	-0.19	-0.73	0.54	-0.32
Chevy_K2500_(4WD)	0.79	-0.47	-0.73	1.17	1.15
Chevy_K2500_Extended_(4WD)	1.32	-0.47	-0.73	1.17	0.61
Chevy_K3500_(4WD)	0.9	-0.76	-0.73	1.17	1.19
Chevy_K3500_Crew_(4WD)	1.79	-1.04	-0.73	1.17	0.69
Chevy_K3500_Extended_(4WD)	1.77	-1.04	-0.73	1.17	1.35
Chevy_S-10_(2WD)	-1.74	2.07	1.42	-0.64	-1.93
Chevy_S-10_(4WD)	-0.47	0.37	1.42	-0.64	-1.93
Chevy_S-10_Extended_(2WD)	-0.96	2.07	1.42	-0.64	-1.93
Chevy_S-10_Extended_(4WD)	0.29	0.37	1.42	-0.64	-1.93
Dodge_Dakota_(2WD)	-1.46	1.5	1.65	0.08	0.09
Dodge_Dakota_(4WD)	-0.05	-0.19	1.65	0.08	-0.37
Dodge_Dakota_Club_Cab_(2WD)	-0.46	0.09	1.65	0.08	-0.37
Dodge_Dakota_Club_Cab_(4WD)	0.43	-0.19	1.65	0.08	-0.53
Dodge_Ram_1500_(2WD)	-1.09	-0.19	1.08	0.17	-0.37
Dodge_Ram_1500_(4WD)	0.25	-0.76	1.08	0.17	-0.47
Dodge_Ram_1500_Club_(2WD)	0.12	-0.47	1.08	0.17	-0.51
Dodge_Ram_1500_Club_(4WD)	0.96	-0.76	1.08	0.17	-0.81
Dodge_Ram_2500_(2WD)	0.18	-1.04	1.08	1.35	1.21
Dodge_Ram_2500_(4WD)	1.02	-1.04	1.08	1.35	0.85
Dodge_Ram_2500_Club_(2WD)	0.73	-1.04	1.08	1.35	1.04
Dodge_Ram_2500_Club_(4WD)	1.54	-1.04	1.08	1.35	0.84
Dodge_Ram_3500_(2WD)	0.58	-1.04	1.08	1.35	2.15
Dodge_Ram_3500_(4WD)	1.27	-1.04	1.08	1.35	1.87
Dodge_Ram_3500_Club_(2WD)	1.22	-1.04	1.08	1.35	1.89
Dodge_Ram_3500_Club_(4WD)	1.91	-1.04	1.08	1.35	2
Ford_F150_(2WD)	-1	0.37	0.4	0.17	-0.61
Ford_F150_(4WD)	-0.04	0.09	0.4	0.17	-0.56
Ford_F150_Extended_(2WD)	-0.41	0.37	0.4	0.17	-0.41
Ford_F150_Extended_(4WD)	0.63	-0.19	0.4	0.17	-0.75
Ford_F250_(2WD)	-0.61	0.09	0.4	0.35	1.24
Ford_F250_(4WD)	0.71	-0.19	0.4	0.35	0.86
Ford_F250_Extended_(2WD)	0.44	0.09	0.4	0.35	1.05
Ford_F250_Extended_(4WD)	1.29	-0.19	0.4	0.35	0.82
Ford_F350_(2WD)	-0.03	-0.76	0.4	0.35	1.42
Ford_F350_(4WD)	0.8	-1.32	0.4	0.35	1.2
Ford_F350_Crew_Cab_(2WD)	0.87	-0.76	0.4	0.35	1.17
Ford_F350_Crew_Cab_(4WD)	1.7	-1.32	0.4	0.35	0.82
Ford_F350_Extended_(2WD)	0.81	-1.04	0.4	0.35	1.69
Ford_Ranger_(2WD)	-1.94	1.78	-1.64	-1.19	-0.65
Ford_Ranger_(4WD)	-0.47	0.65	-1.64	-1.19	-0.72

E. Truck Utility Database

Ford_Ranger_Extended_(2WD)	-1.03	0.94	-1.64	-1.19	-0.72
Ford_Ranger_Extended_(4WD)	-0.03	0.65	-1.64	-1.19	-0.8
GMC_Sierra_C1500_(2WD)	-0.95	0.09	0.35	0.54	-0.19
GMC_Sierra_C1500_Extended_(2WD)	-0	0.37	0.35	0.54	-0.34
GMC_Sierra_C2500_(2WD)	-0.17	-0.19	0.35	0.54	0.33
GMC_Sierra_C2500_Extended_(2WD)	0.5	-0.19	0.35	0.54	0.86
GMC_Sierra_C3500_(2WD)	0.1	-0.76	0.35	1.17	1.28
GMC_Sierra_C3500_Crew_Cab_(2WD)	0.95	-0.76	0.35	1.17	0.74
GMC_Sierra_C3500_Extended_(2WD)	1.03	-0.76	0.35	1.17	0.56
GMC_Sierra_K1500_(4WD)	0.05	-0.19	0.35	0.54	-0.51
GMC_Sierra_K1500_Extended_(4WD)	0.76	-0.19	0.35	0.08	-0.32
GMC_Sierra_K2500_(4WD)	0.81	-0.47	0.35	1.17	0.75
GMC_Sierra_K2500_Extended_(4WD)	1.34	-0.47	0.35	1.17	0.53
GMC_Sierra_K3500_(4WD)	0.92	-0.76	0.35	1.17	1.42
GMC_Sierra_K3500_Crew_Cab_(4WD)	1.81	-0.76	0.35	1.17	0.46
GMC_Sierra_K3500_Extended_(4WD)	1.79	-0.76	0.35	1.17	0.26
GMC_Sonoma_(2WD)	-1.76	2.07	1.03	-0.83	-0.99
GMC_Sonoma_(4WD)	-0.47	0.37	1.03	-0.64	-0.66
GMC_Sonoma_Extended_(2WD)	-0.92	2.07	1.03	-0.83	-1
GMC_Sonoma_Extended_(4WD)	0.36	0.37	1.03	-0.64	-1.22
Isuzu_Hombre	-1.85	2.07	1.03	-1.95	-1.04
Isuzu_Hombre_Extended	-1.03	2.07	1.03	-0.92	-1.03
Mazda_B2300_(2WD)	-2.07	1.78	0.4	-2.06	-0.96
Mazda_B2300_Extended_(2WD)	-0.93	1.78	0.4	-2.06	-0.72
Mazda_B4000_(4WD)	-0.47	0.37	0.4	-1.19	-0.96
Mazda_B4000_Extended_(4WD)	0.04	0.37	0.4	-1.19	-0.8
Nissan_Truck_(2WD)	-1.93	1.78	-1.69	-1.66	-0.84
Nissan_Truck_(4WD)	-0.52	0.65	-1.69	-1.66	-0.84
Nissan_Truck_Extended_(2WD)	-0.94	1.78	-1.69	-1.66	-0.84
Nissan_Truck_Extended_(4WD)	-0.01	0.65	-1.69	-1.66	-0.84
Toyota_T100_(2WD)	-0.94	1.22	-0.39	-1.37	-0.62
Toyota_T100_Extended_(2WD)	0.12	0.37	-0.39	-0.64	-0.26
Toyota_T100_Extended_(4WD)	1.15	0.37	-0.39	-0.64	-0.38
Toyota_Tacoma_(2WD)	-1.6	2.07	-1.75	-1.52	-0.62
Toyota_Tacoma_(4WD)	-0.28	0.94	-1.75	-0.64	-0.44
Toyota_Tacoma_Extended_(2WD)	-1.01	2.07	-1.75	-0.64	-0.57
Toyota_Tacoma_Extended_(4WD)	0.11	0.94	-1.75	-0.64	-0.46

	Chevy_C1		Chevy_C2		500_Exten		Chevy_C3		Chevy_C1		Chevy_K2		Chevy_K3		Chevy_K3		Chevy_K3	
	Chevy_C15	500_Exten	Chevy_C2	500_Exten	Chevy_C3	500_Exten	Chevy_C1	500_Exten	Chevy_C1	500_Exten	Chevy_K2	500_Exten	Chevy_K3	500_Exten	Chevy_K3	500_Exten	Chevy_K3	
	ded_(2W)	ded_(2W)	ded_(2W)	ded_(2W)	ded_(2W)	ded_(2W)	ded_(2W)	ded_(2W)	ded_(4W)	ded_(4W)	ded_(4W)	ded_(4W)	ded_(4W)	ded_(4W)	ded_(4W)	ded_(4W)	ded_(4W)	
Vehicle	00_(2WD)	D)	D)	D)	D)	(2WD)	D)	D)	D)	D)	D)	D)	D)	D)	D)	D)	10_(2WD)	
compact	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
full	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
either	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Price 10 12K	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Price 12 14K	20	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	
Price 14 16K	40	8	20	1	8	1	1	8	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	15	
Price 16 18K	20	20	40	7	20	7	7	20	7	7	20	7	7	7	7	7	1	
Price 18 20K	40	20	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	1	1	
Price 20 22K	1	20	8	40	20	40	40	20	40	40	20	40	20	40	15	15	1	
Price 22 24K	1	9	1	20	9	20	20	9	20	20	40	20	20	40	20	20	1	
Price Over 24K	1	1	1	10	1	10	10	1	10	10	10	20	10	60	60	1	1	
Off road no	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	65	
Off road yes	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	35	
Towing no	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	70	
Towing yes	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	30	
Hauling no	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	50	
Hauling yes	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	50	
Construction no	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	50	
Construction yes	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	50	
Plowing Snow no	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	50	
Plowing Snow yes	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	50	
Passengers 1	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	
Passengers 2	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	
Passengers 3	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Passengers 4	15	25	15	25	15	25	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	15	25	25	15	
Passengers 5	10	25	10	25	10	25	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	10	25	25	10	
Passengers front seat 1	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Passengers front seat 2	40	40	4															

[illegible]

G. Sales Features and Problems Database

key	Sales Feature	Feature Weight	Sales Problem	problem Weight
compact	This is a compact truck and you stated that you prefer compact trucks	.5	This is a full size truck and you stated that you prefer compact trucks	.5
full	This is a full size truck and you stated that you prefer full size trucks	.5	This is a compact truck and you stated that you prefer full size trucks	.5
either	Either Truck	0	No_Either Truck	0.0
Price_10_12K	This truck is within your preferred price range	.5	This truck is not within your preferred price range	.5
Price_12_14K	This truck is within your preferred price range	.5	This truck is not within your preferred price range	.5
Price_14_16K	This truck is within your preferred price range	0.5	This truck is not within your preferred price range	0.5
Price_16_18K	This truck is within your preferred price range	.5	This truck is not within your preferred price range	.5
Price_18_20K	This truck is within your preferred price range	.5	This truck is not within your preferred price range	.5
Price_20_22K	This truck is within your preferred price range	.5	This truck is not within your preferred price range	.5
Price_22_24K	This truck is within your preferred price range	.5	This truck is not within your preferred price range	.5
Price_Over_24K	This truck is within your preferred price range	0.5	This truck is not within your preferred price range	0.5
Off_road_no	You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for offroad driving	0	No_You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for offroad driving	0
Off_road_yes	You said that you prefer trucks that are designed for offroad driving	.5	This truck is not designed for offroad driving	.5
Towing_no	You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for towing	0	NO_You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for towing	.5
Towing_yes	You said that you prefer trucks that are designed for towing	.5	This truck is not designed for towing	0
Hauling_no	You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for hauling things	0	NO_You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for hauling things	.5
Hauling_yes	You said that you prefer trucks that are designed for hauling things	.5	This truck is not designed for hauling things	.5
Construction_no	You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for construction work	0	You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for construction work	0
Construction_yes	You said that you prefer trucks that are designed for construction work	.5	This truck is not designed for construction work	.5
Plowing_Snow_no	You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for plowing snow	0	You said that you prefer trucks that are not designed for plowing snow	0
Plowing_Snow_yes	You said that you prefer trucks that are designed for plowing snow	0.5	This truck is not designed for plowing snow	0.5
Passengers_1	You said that you prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers	.25	You said that you prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers	0
Passengers_2	You said that you prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers	.25	You said that you prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers	0
Passengers_3	You said that you prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers	.25	You said that you prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers	0
Passengers_4	You said that you prefer trucks that are good for carrying a large number of passengers	0.5	You said that you prefer trucks that are good for carrying a large number of passengers	0
Passengers_5	You said that you prefer trucks that are good for carrying a large number of passengers	.5	This truck isn't very good for carrying a large number of passengers	.5
Passengers_front_seat_1	You prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers in the front seat	.25	You prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers in the front seat	0
Passengers_front_seat_2	You prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers in the front seat	.25	You prefer trucks that are good for carrying a small number of passengers in the front seat	0
Passengers_front_seat_3	You prefer trucks that are good for carrying a larger number of passengers in the front seat	.5	This truck isn't very good for carrying a large number of passengers in the front seat	.5
Biggest_available_1	You said that you would rather have the smallest available truck	.5	You said that you would rather have the smallest available truck	0
Biggest_available_2	You said that you would rather have the smallest available truck	.25	You said that you would rather have the smallest available truck	0
Biggest_available_3	You said that you didn't care if a truck was the smallest or biggest available truck	0	You said that you didn't care if a truck was the smallest or biggest available truck	0
Biggest_available_4	You said that you would rather have the biggest available truck	.25	You said that you would rather have the biggest available truck	0
Biggest_available_5	You said that you would rather have the biggest available truck	0	You said that you don't like Chevrolet trucks	.5
Chevy_no	You said that you don't like Chevrolet trucks	.5	You said that you like Chevrolet trucks	0
Chevy_yes	You said that you like Chevrolet trucks	0	You said that you don't like Dodge trucks	.5
Dodge_no	You said that you don't like Dodge trucks	.5	You said that you like Dodge trucks	0
Dodge_yes	You said that you like Dodge trucks	0	You said that you don't like Ford trucks	.5
Ford_no	You said that you don't like Ford trucks	.5	You said that you like Ford trucks	0
Ford_yes	You said that you like Ford trucks	0	You said that you don't like GMC trucks	.5
GMC_no	You said that you don't like GMC trucks	.5	You said that you like GMC trucks	0
GMC_yes	You said that you like GMC trucks	0	You said that you don't like Isuzu trucks	.5
Isuzu_no	You said that you don't like Isuzu trucks	.5	You said that you like Isuzu trucks	0
Isuzu_yes	You said that you like Isuzu trucks	0	You said that you don't like Mazda trucks	.5
Mazda_no	You said that you don't like Mazda trucks	.5	You said that you like Mazda trucks	0
Mazda_yes	You said that you like Mazda trucks	0	You said that you don't like Nissan trucks	.5
Nissan_no	You said that you don't like Nissan trucks	.5	You said that you like Nissan trucks	0
Nissan_yes	You said that you like Nissan trucks	0	You said that you don't like Toyota trucks	.5
Toyota_no	You said that you don't like Toyota trucks	.5	You said that you like Toyota trucks	0
Toyota_yes	You said that you like Toyota trucks	0	You said that you like short bed trucks	0
Bed_length_short	You said that you like short bed trucks	.5	You said that you like long bed trucks	0
Bed_length-long	You said that you like long bed trucks	.5	This truck is not very good for people under six feet tall	.25
height_Under_6	This truck is good for people under six feet tall	0.5	This truck is not very good for people over six feet tall	0
height_between_6_65	This truck is good for people over six feet tall	.5	This truck is not very good for people over six feet tall	.25
height_over_65	This truck is good for people over six feet tall	0	This truck is available with a 4 cylinder engine	0
engine_size_4_no	This truck is not available with a 4 cylinder engine	.5	This truck is not available with a 4 cylinder engine	.5
engine_size_4_yes	This truck is available with a 4 cylinder engine	0	This truck is available with a 6 cylinder engine	0
engine_size_6_no	This truck is not available with a 6 cylinder engine	.5	This truck is not available with a 6 cylinder engine	.5
engine_size_6_yes	This truck is available with an 8 cylinder engine	0	This truck is available with an 8 cylinder engine	0
engine_size_8_no	This truck is not available with an 8 cylinder engine	.5	This truck is not available with an 8 cylinder engine	.5
engine_size_8_yes	This truck is available with a 10 cylinder engine	0	This truck is available with a 10 cylinder engine	0
engine_size_10_no	This truck is not available with a 10 cylinder engine	.5	This truck is not available with a 10 cylinder engine	.5
engine_size_10_yes	This truck is available with an 8 cylinder diesel engine	0	This truck is available with an 8 cylinder diesel engine	0
engine_size_8_diesel_no	This truck is not available with an 8 cylinder diesel engine	.5	This truck is not available with an 8 cylinder diesel engine	0.5
engine_size_8_diesel_yes	You said that you don't prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0	You said that you don't prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0
Big_quiet_comfortable_1	You said that you don't prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0	You said that you don't prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0
Big_quiet_comfortable_2	You said that you don't prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0	You said that you prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0
Big_quiet_comfortable_3	You said that you prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0	You said that you prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0
Big_quiet_comfortable_4	You said that you prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0	You said that you don't prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	0
Big_quiet_comfortable_5	You said that you don't prefer a big, quiet, comfortable truck	.5	This isn't a traditional-looking truck	.5
traditional_futuristic_1	You said that you prefer a traditional-looking truck	0	You said that you prefer a traditional-looking truck	0
traditional_futuristic_2	You said that you prefer a traditional-looking truck	0	You said that you prefer a traditional-looking truck	0
traditional_futuristic_3	You said that you prefer a futuristic-looking truck	0	You said that you prefer a futuristic-looking truck	0
traditional_futuristic_4	You said that you prefer a futuristic-looking truck	0.5	This isn't a futuristic-looking truck	.5
traditional_futuristic_5	You said that you prefer a two-wheel drive truck	.5	This isn't a two-wheel drive truck	.25
2wd	You said that you prefer a two-wheel drive truck	.5	This isn't a four-wheel drive truck	.25
4wd	You said that you prefer a four-wheel drive truck	.5		